The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

SENATE COMMITTEES AT WORK—THE PRESIDENCY PRO TEM. QUESTION SETTLED AT LAST—A NOVEL CASE, INVOLVING THE RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION, IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Several of the Senate committees were in session for the first time to-day, getting ready to go to work; but little or no business was transacted. The Committee on Indian Affairs received a delegation of Quakers, who were urging the confirmation of Barclay White, renominated as Superintendent of the Northern Superintendency. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds heard the request of the Washington Market men, who wanted a new market-house built, and they also agreed to report a bill for the sale of a portion of the Custom-house property at Rockland, Me. The Naval and Military Committees met, and referred some bills, but transacted no business of importance. Gen. Logan presided at the meeting of the Military Committee, for the first time this session. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had a short meeting, and the bill to provide a better system for counting the votes of President and Vice President was taken up, but finally laid over and made the special order for the next meeting. The resolution to investigate the election of Senator Spencer, of Alabama, was called up, but there being no charges before the committee, or evidence of any description, the further consideration of the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate spent most of the day deciding the question of its right to remove and elect a President *pro tem.* at will. There was considerable discussion over the final proposition, which discussion succeeded in placing on record an assertion that the President *pro tem.* held his office at the will and pleasure of the Senate. All the Republicans present, thirty four in number, recorded themselves as holding this view, and fifteen Democrats voted no, holding that the Senate had no power to remove Mr. Ferry. Messrs. Kernan, Key, Saulsbury, and McDonald voted with the Republicans. The resolution declaring Mr. Ferry President *pro tem.*, by reason of his former election, was withdrawn. The result reached has settled the position of Mr. Ferry and the power of the Senate to be precisely such as was stated in the dispatch to THE TIMES on the day of Vice President Wilson's death.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, introduced a resolution into the Senate to-day, calling for a committee of five to investigate changes and discrepancies, alleged to exist in the books and statements of the Treasury Department, as to the receipts and expenditures of the Government. He gave notice that he would to-morrow call it up and ask its consideration.

A novel case, involving the right of Solomon L. Hoge, returned from the Third South Carolina District, to a seat in the House, is now before the Elections Committee, and will be heard on Saturday next. The second section of the Apportionment act, passed in May, 1872, requires that Congressional districts shall be composed of contiguous territory. The Third South Carolina District is composed of seven counties, six of which are contiguous; the seventh, Rockland County, does not at any point border either of the other six counties, being entirely surrounded by counties composing another Congressional district, and lying from twenty to thirty miles distant from the other counties forming the Third Congressional district. No contestant appears to dispute Mr. Hoge's right to a seat in the House; but a citizen of Richland County has raised the question that the Third District has not been formed in pursuance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and is, therefore, not legally entitled to representation in the House. The question is entirely legal in character, and being the first case of the kind presented to the House great interest is manifested in its decision.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

PROBABILITY THAT THE DEBATE WILL BE ENDED TO-DAY—INDICATIONS THAT MR. BLAINE'S AMENDMENT WILL BE ACCEPTED—GEN. GARFIELD'S SPEECH—A SCENE OF EXCITEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The first stage of the amnesty debate will have ended to-morrow. It has been agreed that Mr. Blaine shall have the floor to-morrow morning, for the closing speech before the vote on reconsideration is taken, and he will move the previous question. The vote will be taken and the Amnesty bill will be brought again before the House, and will doubtless be given again to the control of Mr. Randall. It is likely that he will now agree to admit one or two amendments to be offered, and then he will take the floor for an hour, and divide it with Northern and moderate Southern Democrats. In this way, the Democratic side of the House will really have the closing of the debate, though upon a new question. Mr. Randall will not permit any more Confederate speeches, as he thinks the men who fought on the side of the Union should decide the question of removing disabilities from those who were against it in the war. The speech of Prof. Seelye probably presented the opinion of a great part of the House as to what is either right or expedient under the circumstances. He was opposed to an Amnesty bill without the oath of allegiance were incorporated, and he was not in favor of excepting Jeff Davis, because the Constitution does not contemplate any difference in the criminality of the persons under disabilities. The Democrats are believed to be unanimously in favor of accepting Mr. Blaine's amendment, with the exception of the clause relating to Jeff Davis, and many of them would go so far as to accept it in full. Prof. Seelye's brief speech was to the point, clear and direct, and reminded one of the speeches Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, used sometimes to make in the Senate. The sentiment against admitting Jeff Davis to the right of a seat in the United States Senate has been greatly strengthened by the debate, and Republicans who were opposed at first to any discrimination will now vote against him.

Mr. Garfield made the best speech, in many respects, which he ever delivered in the House. Its temper was admirable, and, considering the brief time for preparation, was well arranged and logically constructed. Its facts and reasoning were incontrovertible. The response to Hill was complete, and there was not lacking genuine eloquence. He took up the testimony of the Committee of Congress, and by it connected Davis directly with the atrocities at Andersonville. The charges were not made by a partisan committee, but by the Government of the United States. The testimony showed that it was the deliberate purpose so to reduce prisoners as to render them unfit to re-enter the service again. The truth of the accepted history of Andersonville was vindicated, though Mr. Garfield avoided a reopening of the horrible details of the story. The facts about Elmira were established so clearly that Mr. Hill was compelled to explain that he did not intend to make any charges of inhuman treatment of Confederate prisoners there. Mr. Platt, of New-York, read a telegram from Gen. B. F. Tracy, who was in command at that post, stating, pointedly, what measures were really taken for the comfort of the prisoners, and Mr. Walker, from the Elmira district, caused a sensation on the Democratic side of the House by the manly assertion that he indorsed fully the statements made in the telegram. Mr. Hill's explanation ended with a regret that the record of the war should be revived and passions rekindled. In reply to the question who brought this subject before the House, the Democrats replied, with shouts from their seats, "Blaine!" "Blaine!"

The question of the number of appointments of Union soldiers under the present House was introduced during a colloquy, and the statement that more Union soldiers were now employed than under the last House was shown to refer only to the Doorkeeper's appointments, such places as the Post Office being omitted, where only two appointees could take the unmodified oath.

There were two interruptions during Mr. Garfield's speech which exhibited ante-war Southern ideas as they still exist in the minds of some of the rehabilitated secession statesmen. Mr. Garfield referred to the persons still under disabilities as having committed what in the eye of the law is perjury, because, being at the time the war began in the service of the Government, they had broken their oaths of office. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, inquired particularly into the meaning of this, and receiving the response that the law had fixed the term, and not Mr. Garfield, and being inquired of what other name could be applied to the act, he spoke of a desire to be excused from such a crime himself. Davis, of North Carolina, interrupted with a jumbled statement of his views of the war, arguing that it was those who denounced the Constitution and obeyed what they called a "higher law," and not the South—that obeyed the Constitution—who were responsible for the war. The tone of feeling seems to be generally improved to-night. There is less wild and extreme talk heard, and the debate may end to-morrow in the passage of a satisfactory bill, and a general hand-shaking "across the bloody chasm."

After the close of Mr. Garfield's speech an exciting scene occurred, the provocation being the disputed parliamentary question whether Mr. Blaine had a right under the rules to make a reply. Mr. Randall claimed the right to move the previous question, but proposed to make an arrangement to give Mr. Blaine time for a closing speech. Mr. Blaine claimed that the rules gave the right to the mover of a motion pending to reply without any concession. The point was decided by the Speaker against Mr. Blaine. The latter understood that the decision was that he had no right, under the rules, to control and close the debate, and he protested loudly against such a record of his claims being made; for he only claimed that the rules gave him the right of reply. At this time there was a good deal of confusion created by half the Democratic members rising in their seats and shouting in chorus, "Order," "Order," "I demand order," "We will sustain our Speaker," and similar expressions. They had taken false alarm, however, and soon became quiet. The right claimed by Mr. Blaine seems to belong to him under Parliamentary practices and the special rules, and yet there is enough doubt as to his right to render Republicans cautious in asserting it, and to relieve the Speaker from the charge of partisanship. Mr. Blaine, however, was given the privilege of closing under the arrangement previously noticed, and the debate will probably not outlast to-morrow.

Should the Amnesty bill be disposed of to-morrow, the House will proceed to consider the Military Academy and the Pension Appropriation bills in Committee of the Whole, those bills having been made the special order for Thursday. Mr. Randall will permit those bills to be set aside in the committee in order to allow Mr. Hopkins, Chairman of the Centennial Committee, to call up the Centennial Appropriation bill. Apprehension was felt that the excitement attending the consideration of the Amnesty bill would prejudice the Centennial appropriation, but thus far that bill has not been damaged by amnesty, and its friends are reasonably certain of their ability to pass it to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE WORK.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT LIMITING THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—OTHER MATTERS BEFORE VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs had a meeting to-day, at which Senator Logan presided for the first time this session. His health is improving slowly. The committee agreed to report favorably on a number of Executive nominations, including that of Major Robert MacFeeley to be Commissary General of Subsistence.

The House Committee on the Judiciary, at their meeting to-day, considered the proposed amendment to the Constitution limiting the Presidential term. Some of the members are in favor of fixing the terms at six years, with ineligibility afterward. Others are for six years with ineligibility until six years after the expiration of such term, and others for restricting the President to two terms of four years each, in other words, against a third term under the present constitutional provision, but the majority of the committee seem to favor one term only of six years, with ineligibility for re-election. The committee took a test vote as to fixing the term at six years, with ineligibility of re-election. The vote was 6 to 5 in favor.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Election to-day took up the resolution, recently offered by Senator Spencer, directing that committee to inquire whether any corrupt means were used to secure his election to the United States Senate, but postponed its consideration for the present for the reason that no formal charges as yet have been preferred against him, and they have no basis upon which to found an investigation.

The Committee of Ways and Means have decided not to consider the financial question until the subject shall be more fully presented. Bills are already before them touching the resumption of specie payments, &c., and more are expected.

The House Committee on Appropriations will meet to-morrow, when Secretary Fish and the Committee on Foreign Affairs will be present for consultation on the subject of economy regarding the appropriations for diplomatic and consular purposes, some of the committee being of the opinion that Consuls could at some places be substituted for ministers without detriment to the public service, and a large saving of money thereby effected.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and her sister, Tennie C. Claflin, appeared before the Senate Committee on Claims this morning to urge their claim for damages on account of illegal arrest and imprisonment in 1873, on the charge of uttering an obscene publication. Mrs. Woodhull read a long statement setting forth the manner of their arrest and the final quashing of the indictment by Judge Blatchford, and represented that the cost of their defense against the prosecution of the United States exceeded $50,000, to pay which they were forced to sell even their clothing. The net loss, by the suspension of their paper, she estimated at $110,000. In her argument she quoted the remarks of Assistant United States Attorney Davies, to the effect that "they had published an atrocious libel against a reverend citizen whom it was well worth the while of the United States to vindicate," in order to prove that they were arrested for the purpose of rendering unnecessary a suit against them by Henry Ward Beecher for libel.

A delegation of the Society of Friends appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, to urge the retention of Barclay White as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency, head-quarters at Omaha.

The House Judiciary Committee has agreed to report Mr. Frye's bill, providing for the payment of the judgments of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, as soon after the 22d of January, 1876, as may be possible. About $6,000,000 will be paid out under the provisions of this bill.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL—NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT—BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the Military Academy Appropriation bill reported to the House of Representatives occurs a proviso which if adopted for the Army officers stationed at West Point will probably be inserted in the Army Appropriation bill when it comes up. The longevity pay, which is now proposed to be cut off, has been allowed for nearly forty years, and forage for officers' private horses has been authorized by law since the formation of the Army. The proviso is as follows: "Provided, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that the pay herein allowed and given shall be in full of all other pay, allowance, forage, rations, or commutation, except for quarters, fuel, and light, and that the pay for other professors, instructors, and assistants, being officers of the Army when detailed and assigned to service at the Military Academy, shall be only their army pay, without increase for term of service, and without allowance for forage, rations, or commutation, except for quarters, fuel, and light."

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: F. M. Drew, Pension Agent, Augusta, Me.; Charles E. Brown, Pension Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio; Samuel W. Mallory, Register of Land Office, Camden, Ark.; Thomas M. Gibson, Register of Land Office, Dardenelle, Ark.; Thomas J. Mitchell, of Illinois, Indian Agent, Fort Peck Agency, Montana. Consuls—James H. Williams, of Maine, at Sydney; Edward M. Smith, of New-York, at Mannheim; John C. Myers, of Nebraska, Consul General at Shanghai. Postmasters—T. T. Carter, at Adams, N. Y.; Rachel C. McKibben, Middletown, Penn.; Mrs. M. E. McNair, Yellow Springs, Ohio; George W. Tabler, Martinsburg, West Va.; Mrs. C. H. Dickerson, Boccobel, Wis.; Robert H. Johnson, Wausau, Wis.; Daniel Harker, Jr., Milton Junction, Iowa; James H. Crawder, Missouri Valley, Iowa; Jonathan Waxson, West Liberty, Iowa; Charles W. Snyder, Cedar Falls, Iowa; George W. Porter, Clinton, Ill.; L. H. Post, DeKalb Centre, Ill.; John W. Brown, Warrensburg, Mo.; R. W. Grimes, Kearney, Neb.; Lewis Waller, Woodland, Cal.; John W. Goodwin, San Buenaventura, Cal.; James C. Peacock, San Bernardino, Cal.; William F. Wood, Fernandina, Fla. Army—Revs. George W. Simpson, of Maryland, and G. A. England, of Colorado, to be Post Chaplains; Capt. George M. Sternberg, Assistant Surgeon, to be Assistant Surgeon and Major; Capt. Alexander Piper to be Major in the Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. George F. Barstow to be Captain in the Third Artillery; Second Lieuts. Charles W. Hobbs and J. D. Hoskins to be First Lieutenants in the Third Artillery; First Lieut. James Mercur to be Captain in the Corps of Engineers; Second Lieut. William H. Bixby to be First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. W. M. McDougall to be Captain, and Second Lieuts. Charles Braden and Charles C. De Rudio to be First Lieutenants, in the Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieut. P. H. Ray to be First Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry; Francis Woodbridge, of Pennsylvania, and Richard R. Steedman, to be Second Lieutenants.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations: A. G. Gaylord, of Michigan, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice Walter H. Smith, resigned; Edwin B. Smith, of Maine, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice C. H. Hill, resigned; Thomas Simons, of New-York, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice John Goforth, resigned; Henry U. Blake, to be Assistant Justice of Montana. United States Attorneys—Gerry W. Hazleton, for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; Henry H. Wells, for the District of Columbia; Charles S. Varian, for Nevada; John B. Stickney, for the Northern District of Florida; John K. Valentine, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; D. T. Corbin, for South Carolina. United States Marshals—Charles Hopkins, for Washington Territory; H. W. Leffingwell, for Eastern Missouri; James N. Kerns, for Eastern Arkansas; Edward R. Roe, for Southern Illinois. William Bagly, to be Indian Agent at the Liletz Agency, Oregon. Navy—E. H. Marsteler, Assistant Surgeon; George D. Strickland, Assistant Engineer; Passed Assistant W. S. Smith, to be a Chief Engineer; Thomas C. Woodward, of Iowa, and Virgil D. Stockbridge, of Maine, to be Examiners in Chief of the Patent Office. Surveyors General—H. G. Rollins, for California; Edward C. David, for Wyoming; L. D. Ball, for Florida. Registers of Land Offices—Edward Browning, Indianapolis; Louis Duplex, Natchitoches, La.; William R. Wheaton, San Francisco; John C. Hillman, Vancouver, Wyoming Territory. Receivers of Public Moneys—G. M. Ballard, Indianapolis; Robert G. Stuart, Olympia, Wyoming Territory; I. H. Wing, Bayfield, Wis.; George N. Black, Springfield, Ill.; John M. Peak, Dardanelle, Ark.; M. H. Fitch, Pueblo, Col. Curtis W. Holcomb, of Connecticut, Recorder of the General Land Office. Postmasters—E. N. McAlister, Champaign, Ill.; W. Parks, Oconomowoc, Wis.; J. T. Newcomer, Greenville, Ala.; C. G. Wilson, Milledgeville, Ga.; Columbus Dunham, San Diego, Cal.; Miss L. H. Randle, Oxford, Miss.; Robert E. Leashman, Meridian, Miss.; E. S. Chase, Eau Claire, Wis.; D. K. Noyes, Baraboo, Wis.; Boster Cravath, Whitewater, Wis.; William Welden, Iowa Falls, Iowa; Hiram Harkins, Rochester, Minn.

Some time ago Special Indian Agent Shanks preferred written charges against G. W. Ingalls, agent for the five civilized tribes in the Cherokee country, in consequence of which all of his papers were seized and he was removed from office. It is said that upon investigation it was found that there was insufficient ground for his removal. The nomination of Mr. Marston, of Missouri, as his successor, has therefore been withdrawn from the Senate.

The joint resolution offered by Representative Gibson, of Louisiana, to-day, authorizes the President to appoint three Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to confer with other Commissioners duly authorized by the Government of Mexico, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of that Government to appoint such Commissioners, and to investigate and ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocal trade for the mutual benefit of the people of the United States and Mexico can be negotiated.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $7,995,017; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,065,000; coin, $72,573,062, including coin certificates, $34,606,800; outstanding legal tenders, $371,827,220.

The distribution of troops in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana on the 1st of December last was as follows: In Alabama, five companies; Mississippi, six companies; at Little Rock, Ark., two, and in Louisiana nineteen companies, Total, thirty-two companies, comprising 1,241 men.

Conscience money to the amount of $730, from Clinton, Iowa, was received at the Treasury Department to-day, the sender being a Captain in an Iowa regiment during the late war. Conscience money to the amount of $240 50, in gold, due the Government on goods imported at New-York and appraised in error, was also received at the Treasury to-day.

ALBANY.

MOTIONS AND DEBATE ON REFORM.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES—REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW CAPITOL—THE NEW CITY COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876.

After the routine business in the Assembly this morning, Mr. Weiant called up his resolution relative to official corruption. In moving the adoption of his resolution Mr. Weiant, who is a young and inexperienced man, took the very unusual course of moving the previous question, which was lost, the vote standing 43 to 68. Mr. Strahan, of New-York, made the first set speech of the session, and created a favorable impression. He moved to amend the original resolution, and, in advocating his amendment, said that the original resolution pledged the House to sustain the Executive in his measures of reform. The amendment sought to place the credit of reform where it belonged, and to pledge the House to sustain its own efforts and the efforts of other officers as well as the Executive in the same direction; it sought also to secure the prosecution of reform measures to a successful end, and render more certain the punishment of delinquent officers. Mr. Sloan, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, who has displayed much greater ability as a public speaker than was generally expected, said that he hoped the resolution as amended by Mr. Strahan would be passed at once. It would be well, he thought, were the House to immediately place itself on record in favor of all measures of economy, retrenchment, and reform. A substitute for the amendment was offered and lost, and the resolution as amended by Mr. Strahan adopted by a vote of 119 yeas.

Among other resolutions was one by Mr. Forester, calling upon the Mayor of New-York to communicate to the Legislature all reductions of salaries and mandatory provisions fixed by the Legislature which can be made without prejudice to the public service. Mr. Webb offered a resolution, understood to have the approval of many members, directing the Judiciary Committee to prepare and report an amendment to the Constitution securing forever a free common school system, and providing against the introduction into the common schools of any peculiar system of religious doctrine or belief, or the appropriation of money to any denominational school, or the granting of any peculiar privilege in the common schools to any religious denomination whatever.

Mr. Townsend, of Richmond, introduced a bill to do away with an existing evil in the means of communication between Staten Island and New-York. The bill provides that any five persons can organize as a ferry company to run boats and carry freight on any bay, river, or lake of the State, without the payment of license fees. This last sweeping clause is intended to evade the so-called ferry franchise of New-York City.

Mr. Worth presented a bill which is intended to secure the appointment of a non-partisan Board of Charity Commissioners for Kings County. It provides that the County Judge, Surrogate, Sheriff, and Mayor of the City of Brooklyn shall meet and appoint twelve citizens, who shall compose a Board of Charities. In case the appointing powers fail to agree, however, then the Sheriff and Mayor shall appoint six Commissioners and the Surrogate and County Judge six, and these twelve shall constitute the Charity Commission. They shall hold office for three years, and serve without pay. Mr. Forster presented a bill which makes it a misdemeanor to throw into the street any nails, pieces of metal, glass, or other articles which might injure or wound animals, and Mr. Peabody, of New-York, introduced one which gives the Law Department charge of all the law business of the city and the departments, and restricts the employment of special counsel. It also gives the Law Department power to appoint the Attorney for the Collection of Personal Taxes. A bill presented by Mr. Killian makes it unlawful for railroad companies to demand money deposits from men employed as drivers and conductors.

The Governor handed in the annual report of the Captain of the Port of New-York. It makes the following exhibit of expenses and fees collected during the year 1875:

	Gross amount collected.	Expenses.
January	$5,626 03	$524 83
February	5,643 76	474 96
March	5,781 09	468 14
April	5,899 38	435 06
May	6,125 99	447 83
June	6,726 53	470 18
July	6,182 74	457 60
August	6,306 94	434 82
September	5,479 54	432 54
October	6,168 71	492 72
November	5,128 47	466 62
December	5,663 88	485 65

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Another short session of the Senate was held to-day, and only a very small amount of business was transacted. Senator McCarthy presented a petition from the National Woman's Suffrage Association asking for women the power to vote for President and Vice President of the United States. The petition was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. A short debate, the first of the session, took place on the bill to repeal so much of section 634 of the laws of 1875 as fixes a limitation upon the expenditure of the appropriation for work upon the new Capitol. The bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, to which it had been referred, and, on motion, considered at once in Committee of the Whole. Its object was to release the $192,000 of unexpended appropriation held until the plans and specifications for the new Capitol shall have been approved as required by law. Senators Harris, Woodin, Starbuck, Bradley, Selkreg, and Jacobs participated in the debate. Senator Starbuck was opposed to the expenditure of more money until the people were informed how much they would be called on to expend on the building. Senator Woodin thought it was a most extraordinary circumstance that the architect and Commissioners were unable to approve of plans and specifications after an entire year had been spent in considering them. He was in favor of that provision of the bill which made it obligatory on the Commissioners to decide on plans and specifications for the completion of the building within a year. Senator Jacobs said the bill had been very thoroughly discussed in the committee, and that he understood its principal object to be to permit the cutting of stone for the completion of the legislative story of the building, the plans and specifications for which had already been approved. After some further discussion, the House rose from Committee of the Whole, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, and passed, Senators Selkreg and Starbuck voting in the negative.

The President of the Senate presented the annual report of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and the report of the commission appointed to revise the statutes of the State. Senator Robertson asked and received unanimous consent for the passage of a resolution requesting Congress to appropriate $1,000,000 for the completion of the improvements on Harlem River, now being carried out under the direction of Gen. Newton. Senator Rogers introduced a bill providing that Justices of the Supreme Court be paid $10 a day while presiding in courts to which they were not assigned. A bill in relation to the Commissioner of Jurors of New-York was introduced by Senator Bixby. It provides that twenty days after its passage the present Commissioner goes out of office, and that his successor be appointed by a board composed of the Recorder, District Attorney, and County Clerk. The term of office of the new Commissioner of Jurors is to be five years, and his salary $5,000 per annum. The appointment can be legally made by a majority of the board. Last year Senator Prince introduced in the Assembly a bill providing for the formation of business corporations in the City of New-York. To-day he introduced a bill repealing all the enactments in existence in the State in reference to the formation of business corporations, except the bill of last year, on the ground that the bill of last year contained all the provisions necessary for that purpose.

QUARANTINE AND EMIGRATION.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE MAINLY AGREED ON—ITS LEADING POINTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Quarantine and Emigration Commissioners held a consultation to-day, and substantially decided upon their report. It will be presented the first part of next week, and will recommend the abolition of the Quarantine Commission, and that the duties of that commission be tranferred to the Commissioners of Emigration; that the commission named be composed of three persons instead of nine, as at present, such Commissioners to receive salaries. It will also recommend an increase of the head money from $1 50 to $2 50. A remodeling of all laws relating to Quarantine and the Health Office will be recommended. It will also be advised that the Health Officer be paid a salary, and that all fees received by him be paid into the State Treasury. The report will strongly urge that the Quarantine be made self-sustaining, instead of costing the State from $75,000 to $100,000 a year, as it does now. The recommendation for an increase in the rate of head-money is made because, in the opinion of the committee, the present rate will not suffice to pay the expenses at Castle Garden and Ward's Island. The report will show that during the past few years emigration to the port of New-York has steadily declined, and that because of this and the great extravagance of former commissions the present commission is largely in debt and its property mortgaged, and that unless some remedy is applied the property will have to be sold upon the mortgages or the people of the State heavily taxed. The committee are of the opinion that an increase of the head-money as proposed will not only pay the expenses of the institutions, but also the interest on the debt and leave annually a small balance as a sinking fund for the reduction of the principal. The report will also set forth that an increase of the head-money will not interfere with the commerce of New-York, or have any tendency to decrease the number of emigrants arriving at that port, as the rate of head-money does not, in their opinion, affect the rates of passage. Regarding the so-called Nolan conspiracy to reduce the head-money, which it will be remembered occurred in 1871, the committee will make a very full and somewhat startling report. It will show that Nolan, who was said to be in the employ of the steam-ship companies, paid various sums of money to members of the Legislature to vote for the bill which reduced the head-money. This part of the report promises to be very damaging to a number of men who held high positions during the Legislative session of 1871.

MASKED BALLS.

A DELEGATION FROM NEW-YORK BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSED LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The delegation of citizens from New-York, headed by ex-Mayor Gunther and ex-Assemblyman Martin Nachtman, had a hearing yesterday before the Assembly Committee on the Judiciary in reference to the Masked Ball bill introduced by Mr. Killian. The bill contains a number of ambiguous provisions which, in effect, repeal the act of 1845 prohibiting masked balls, and permits the indulgence in such amusements by all incorporated societies and peaceable assemblages, without any condition as to police or other supervision. After the delegation had been heard the committee referred the bill to Mr. Strahan as a subcommittee to perfect its provisions. Mr. Strahan last evening reported back to the committee in favor of permitting "incorporated societies and other peaceable assemblages" to give masked balls whenever the Police Commissioners shall deem it wise to allow such entertainments. The obvious objection to unrestricted assemblages of disguised people are thus avoided, and the bill which repeals all other acts now in existence relating to masked balls will, beyond doubt, be favorably received by the Legislature as reported by the Judiciary Committee.

INSURANCE BUSINESS.

THE FORTHCOMING REPORT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE—WORKING OF LAST YEAR'S LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876.

The annual report of the State Department of Insurance will not be ready much before the 1st of April, at which date it is required by law to be presented to the Legislature. The department has not the power to demand the returns from the insurance companies until the 1st of February, and consequently comparatively few returns have been made up to the present time. A sufficient number have been received, however, to indicate that for fire insurance companies the year has been a successful one. The general stagnation of business has affected the life insurance companies, but, as a rule, they have had a fair degree of success. The law of last year enabling fire insurance companies paying over seven per cent. dividend to their stockholders to place all profits over the seven per cent. paid to stockholders in a fund to make the company perpetual, has been found to work well by those companies which have taken advantage of its provisions. Its continuance will be recommended. The fund thus established is for the benefit of those insurers who are not burned out, in event of unexpected loss resulting from a great fire overtaking a company. Such a disaster as the Boston fire ordinarily sweeps out of existence a number of insurance companies which, by means of a fund created in prosperous times and not paid out in dividends to the stockholders, might, it is claimed, be saved. Nearly half of the loss suffered each year by insurance companies is caused by what are termed "moral hazard losses," that is, fires of incendiary origin, resulting from revenge, or a desire to defraud the insurance company. It is possible that a law designed to meet this evil will be recommended for passage by the Legislature. At present the insurance companies have to pay all losses resulting from incendiary fires, except where the insurer is proved to have been the incendiary. It is claimed by those who advocate new legislation on the subject, that if the county where an incendiary fire occurred were obliged to pay the loss, it would do away almost entirely with "moral hazard losses" and reduce the rate of insurance at least one-half. Those who favor such a law assert that a similar one has been found to bring about the best results in several European countries.

RUN ON A BOSTON SAVINGS BANK.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The feeling among some holders of bank-books, caused by the suspension of the West Boston Savings Bank, caused another call on the Home Savings Bank to-day, though by no means to the extent of the former one. At 11 o'clock there were perhaps one hundred and fifty persons in the banking room in Masonic Temple, waiting their turn to draw. Some few were making deposits. The Board of Trustees held a meeting this morning and resolved that, until further notice, no payment of more than $50 per month shall be made to any depositor, except in the mode required by the laws of the bank.

LIBEL SUIT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day counsel for E. W. C. Greene, proprietor of the *Sunday Transcript*, charged with libeling the Court of Common Pleas, made a motion to quash the indictment on the ground of the irregularity of the preliminary proceedings in the case. Saturday, the 22d inst., was fixed for the hearing of the arguments on the motion.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

A SMALL MEETING IN BOSTON.

REORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—A DEFICIENCY IN THE FINANCES—A PAPER ON RESUMPTION AS A POLITICAL QUESTION—HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE IN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The American Social Science Association met in the lecture room of the Lowell Institute yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The President, Hon. David A. Wells, called the meeting to order, which, including the reporters, did not amount to a dozen people. He spoke of the absolute necessity of social science to an age which is developing a future civilization of a very high character, but said that the present occasion was one simply for the purpose of perpetuating the association by the renewal of its organization. The Secretary then read a report of the transactions of the society during the past months from the meeting at Detroit last May, but it presented nothing of any importance. Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, the Treasurer, read his report, by which it was shown that the total receipts, including donations, were $3,438, and the expenditures $3,411, leaving a balance of $27. But the account with Hurd & Houghton for publication of last Journal had not been settled, nor had the Secretary's salary been paid up to date, so that there was an actual deficiency. The receipts for the present year would not meet the necessary expenditures by $2,500, and it was hoped this would be made up by donations. Dr. Lincoln not being present the report of his department, that of health, was read by the Secretary, but it presented nothing of importance, save the gratifying information that the number of members had increased to forty-seven. The Secretary then read the report of the Department of Social Economy, but this was merely a repetition of a part of the Secretary's general report. After this the Committee on Nominations gave the result of their labors and presented the following names, which were adopted unanimously:

President—David A. Wells, Norwich, Conn.

Vice Presidents—C. W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; Theodore D. Woolsey, New-Haven, Conn.; Martin B. Anderson, Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Lea, Philadelphia; J. W. Hoyt, Madison, Wis.; Charles A. Walker, Detroit, Mich.; William G. Hammond, Iowa City; George Davidson, San Francisco; D. C. Gilman, Baltimore; W. T. Harris, St. Louis; Dr. Ruffner, Richmond, Va.; Isaac Sherman, New-York.

Secretary—F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass.

Treasurer—Gamaliel Bradford, Boston.

Department of Education—Samuel Elliot, Chairman, and Miss A. W. May, Secretary.

Department of Health—Dr. Edward Wrigglesworth, Boston, Chairman; Dr. D. F. Lincoln, Secretary.

Department of Jurisprudence—Emory Washburn, Chairman; Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., Secretary.

Department of Trade and Finance—W. G. Sumner, New-Haven, Chairman; Gamaliel Bradford, Secretary.

Department of Social Economy—W. B. Rogers, Chairman, Boston; F. B. Sanborn, Secretary.

The President, Hon. D. A. Wells, and the Treasurer, Mr. G. Bradford, made short speeches in acknowledgment of the honor done them, also reaffirming their devotion to the cause of social science. The Secretary then read a letter from the Superintendent of a blind asylum in Kentucky strongly arraigning the report concerning the blind made at Detroit, for being very incorrect and very inefficient, and giving the names of numerous Superintendents from different parts of the United States who agreed with him in his view of the report. The letter was referred to a special committee to be named by the President. He then read an interesting communication from Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, concerning the International Prison Congress to be held at Stockholm in 1877, for which he has been appointed United States Commissioner by President Grant. He spoke in warm terms of the reception he had met with abroad, and thought it only required a vigorous effort to bring the Congress to a most triumphant conclusion.

The time had now arrived for the reading of a communication on "The Science of Government," which had been written by an outsider, but was to be read by a member. That member was not present, and therefore the paper was not read, but the Secretary gave some general idea of its character, and recommended that it should be received and printed, either in full or in abstract. This course was adopted. There was by this time a much more numerous audience, the number having swollen to at least fifty. A letter was now read from Dr. Elisha Harris, of New-York, Secretary of the Board of Health, in connection with the report to be read upon "Homes for People in Cities," to be given in the afternoon session. He showed the absolute economy of spending even a large sum in ameliorating the condition of the dwellings of the poor from sanitary reasons, and quoted what had been done in Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and showed how the debts had been paid off by sinking funds arising from the pecuniary benefits accruing from the renovations and changes. The next paper read was by Gamaliel Bradford, Esq., of Cambridge, Treasurer of the association on "The Opening of the Forty-fourth Congress," which was substantially as follows:

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

By Gamaliel Bradford.

In former papers the endeavor was made to show that the question of a return to specie payments in this country is much less financial than political, and the present paper uses the organization of the newly elected Congress to illustrate this view. The great power of the Speaker through the naming of the committees, and the influences controlling both him and them, are shown, and then the financial question, so far as anything has been done on the subject in the present Congress, is briefly reviewed to indicate the improbability that the Banking Committee are prepared to work out a matured and far-reaching scheme in the interest of the whole nation; a scheme for the success or failure of which they would incur no responsibility, as it would be at once taken out of their hands and passed over to people who have had no connection with it or them. Besides, the difficulty of getting the Banking Committee to do anything touching the interests of the banks is emphasized by the declaration that the report of the Controller of the Currency for this year is little else than an apology and a defense for the banks, and a plea for their release from burdens. The writer continues: "And I assert, without fear of contradiction, that all other difficulties in the way of specie payments are as nothing when compared with the position of the national banks. It is by no means merely a question of their note issues, though redemption in greenbacks is much easier than redemption in specie, and the latter requirement presents some disagreeable features. The difficulty is much deeper than this. We hear a great deal about the debtor interest requiring inflation. The fact is that the creditor interest has quite as much at stake in the solvency of its debtors. But it happens that the banks represent both the debtor and creditor interest in the highest development. By their returns of October last the national banks of the United States held $980,000,000 of loans on other than Government securities. Upon payment of these loans they rely to meet their own liabilities in the shape of $700,000,000 of deposits, as well as the capital of their shareholders. It is all very well to talk about contraction without disturbance of business. But every bank officer knows that contraction means tight money, and that tight money means very serious danger to his assets in bills receivable. Is it not a safe inference that bank influence will be almost a unit against such a result? But, even so, the prospect before the banks is by no means flattering. The Autumn of 1873 afforded a premonition not to be mistaken. The bank loans were never so high as they are to-day, and two or three years of active business would result in a crisis probably worse than that of 1873. If specie payments are to take the form of a separate stock of specie in each bank, that specie being equally subject to the claims of depositors and note-holders, it requires no great sagacity to predict consequences such as this country has never yet experienced. The banks, more perhaps than any class in the community, need some comprehensive and adequate method of dealing with the subject. Such a method exists if we can only find the means to apply it. Prof. Bonamy Price has lately published a work upon currency which I confess I do not rate very highly, but it contains one idea in which I most heartily concur. He says that the principle of the English Bank act of 1844, the complete separation of currency from banking, furnishes the most available method of escape from our difficulties. Prof. Stanley Jevons, in a note which I received from him the other day, says the application of this principle is the obviously sound method.' It can readily be shown by figures that while the cost to the Government of the bank circulation, as compared with a corresponding amount of greenbacks, is not less than twelve to fifteen millions of dollars per annum, the actual profit to the banks, above what they could obtain from a different employment of their capital, is very small indeed. If the banks by relinquishing the circulation could secure its establishment upon a basis which would bring it to par with a minimum quantity of specie and a minimum disturbance of their loan and deposit system, I believe they would see that their true interest is overwhelmingly in this direction. But then no such method, nor any other which does not consist in letting the ship drift straight upon the rocks, can be expected from committees of Congress through the action I have described. It needs strong, steady, and skillful handling. It needs full public discussion, so that the end to be attained may be fully comprehended before we enter upon experiments so vital to the country. It needs that the man to whose conduct it is intrusted should be publicly sifted, so that the country may acquire confidence in his ability, integrity, and singleness of purpose." The writer then proceeds to point to the agency available for this object, through the bill of Mr. Caulfield, of Illinois, allowing Cabinet officers seats in the House, with the right to participate in debates on matters relating to the business of their departments; also that they shall attend the sessions of the House during the morning hour on certain days to be fixed hereafter, to give information in reply to questions which may be propounded to them under the rules of the House. While he does not expect the bill shall be reported by the Judiciary Committee, such being the jealousy of members of committees of their own importance, the question presents itself: Does Congress exist for the country, or the country for Congress? Instead of reconciling the divergent plans already proposed, he holds that one should be taken up, discussed, and accepted or rejected, then another, until one is found that Congress and country will support. "This," he adds, "can only be done by giving to some individual the exclusive right of submitting a plan, and that individual can by no possibility be other than the responsible head of the finances." None are more interested in this than the banks. "The danger for them is that, as the demand of the country for specie payments becomes more urgent, Congress may rush through in a panic, after the Granger fashion, some violent and ill-considered measures, such as the repeal of the Legal-tender act, hurling ruin and destruction among the assets of the banks. It is of the utmost importance for them to have some strong and responsible authority, which, while urging measures in the interest of the country, shall use every possible caution and consideration for that of the banks; which shall be compelled, under the pressure of cross-examination and discussion in Congress, to demonstrate, at least with probability, the ultimate operation and effect of his measures before any rash experiments are tried." The writer concludes by suggesting that a few leading newspapers could excite public sentiment on this question easier and quicker than they can enforce any efficient measure of contraction.

There was no debate on this paper, which was greeted with considerable applause.

Mr. Elizur Wright followed with some remarks upon mutual benefit life assurance societies. He dwelt particularly upon the consideration of what the dollar should be worth. The accumulations of insurance companies were enormous, and it was a most vital point that those who expected to profit by them should know whether the dollars they were to receive would have the purchasing power of a gold dollar or, perhaps, only half of it. The paper of Dr. Lincoln on "School Hygiene" was now read. The Secretary then made a motion that a committee should be appointed to make arrangements for the coming general meeting which was to take place either at the end of August or the beginning of September, and most probably at Saratoga. This was agreed to without debate, and the meeting then adjourned to the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Prof. Rogers, who assumed the chair at the request of Hon. David A. Wells. The business in order was the reading of the following report on "Homes for the People in Cities," by the Secretary:

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE IN CITIES.

Report of the Committee on Social Economy.

During the past year the committee of the Department of Social Economy (the Chairman of which is Prof. W. B. Rogers, of Boston, and the Secretary F. B. Sanborn, of Concord,) has undertaken to investigate and report upon the important subject of homes for the people in American cities. Pursuing its investigations from point to point one of its members (Mr. John Ayres, of Boston,) during the month of April examined the dwelling-houses of Philadelphia and collected much information upon the spot in regard to the numerous and now famous building associations of that city, by means of which, at least in part, Philadelphia has become pre-eminently a city of homes. Making use of the testimony given by Mr. Ayres and such other material as was then accessible, Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., another member of the committee, prepared a copious paper, which was read at the general meeting in Detroit last May, and extensively published in newspapers and magazines throughout the country. A subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Ayres, Paine, Elizur, Wright, and Sanborn, was then appointed to prepare a report on the general subject for the British Social Science Congress, held at Brighton, in England, last October. This report was read there and an abstract of it has appeared in several of the English newspapers. That report itself has been made to serve as a basis for the present report, in the preparation of which the following members of the committee have taken an active part, and therefore have their names annexed to it as agreeing in the facts and conclusions stated: Prof. Rogers, Messrs. Ayres, C. L. Brace, of New-York; Charles F. Coffin, of Richmond, Ind.; Robert T. Davis, M. D., Fall River; W. G. Eliot, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston; Sydney Myers, of Chicago; Paine, Sanborn, and Wright, of Boston; Wrigley, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Henry Whitman and Miss Lucy Ellis, of Boston. We have also received valuable information and suggestions, which we desire to acknowledge here, from Dr. Snow, of Providence; M. Wood, Esq., of Philadelphia, and George C. Morris, Esq., Wilmington, Del.; W. P. Letchworth, Esq., Buffalo; Alfred Russell, Esq., of Detroit, and Josiah Quincy, Esq., of Boston. To the latter gentleman, indeed, we are indebted for the suggestion which led to the original investigation of the subject. In general terms it may be said that there were in 1870, when the last national census was taken, about sixty cities in the United States with a population exceeding 25,000, of which seven—New-York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, and Boston—had each a population exceeding 250,000, and seven more—Cincinnati, New-Orleans, San Francisco, Buffalo, Washington, Newark, and Louisville—had a population of more than 100,000 each. The aggregate population of the first-named seven, then somewhat exceeded 3,200,000, New-York alone containing 942,292. The aggregate population of the second group of seven cities did not quite reach 1,000,000, Cincinnati, the largest, containing 216,239 inhabitants. The remaining cities of the sixty had an aggregate population of about 2,000,000, so that the whole urban population of the United States dwelling in towns of more than 25,000 people was not far from 6,200,000, or nearly one-sixth part of the whole population of the United States. So rapid is the increase of our urban population, however, that in the present year 1875 the eight cities now containing more than a quarter of a million inhabitants each have an aggregate population of not less than 4,000,000; the ten or twelve cities now containing more than 100,000 inhabitants each have an aggregate population of more than 1,500,000, and the seventy or eighty cities now ranking above the 25,000 standard have probably more than 8,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-fifth of the whole present population of the United States. Ten years hence it is probable that the United States will have a hundred cities larger than Boston was at the beginning of the century, and that nearly a fourth part of all our people will dwell in such cities. Hence the great and growing importance of the question we are now considering—the ownership, situation, and quality of the homes in which so many millions of our people are to live and where their children are to be brought up. Shall they be tenement-houses like those of New-York and Boston, in which so many of the industrial classes now dwell, or shall they be smaller houses in better localities owned by the occupants, like the humble homes of Chicago, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Detroit, Worcester, and so many of the smaller American cities?

In answering this question each city will have to consider its own needs and possibilities, varying greatly as these do, but it will also be well to consider attentively the means by which Philadelphia, now a city of more than 750,000 inhabitants, has provided for its industrial population better homes than any large city in the world can show for an equal number of working men and small tradesmen. In several of the States which contain large cities a census has been taken in 1875, and we are therefore able to give statistics of the ratio of occupants to dwellings somewhat later in these States than in others. Massachusetts, New-York, and Rhode Island are those from which we at present have returns, and in most of the cities of these States we find that overcrowding is on the increase. Even in Boston, where it seemed checked by the large annexation, of suburban territory, it has lately begun to increase again. And in most of the manufacturing cities and towns of Massachusetts it is even greater than in Boston, to judge from the census returns, though not so great as in the worst parts of Boston. Thus, in Boston, as a whole, there are 320,000 inhabitants and 40,817 occupied dwellings at the rate of 8.4 persons to each dwelling, while in the old Wards, 2 and 7 the rate is as high as 12.2 and 11.7. In Fall River there are 45,340 inhabitants and only 4,198 occupied dwellings—10.8 persons to each house. In Holyoke there are 16,260 inhabitants and only 1,463 occupied dwellings—11 persons to each house. The town of Adams, in Berkshire County, has eight persons to each house; the City of Lancaster, 8.3 persons; the City of Worcester, 6.2 persons. In all, or nearly all, these places the ratio has risen since 1870. In Providence there are 100,675 inhabitants, and 12,954 occupied dwellings, or 7.78 persons to each.

The contrast between the two largest American cities—New-York and Philadelphia—in this respect is very marked, and in the highest degree unfavorable to New-York, where also the condition of things is growing worse, while in Philadelphia it is growing better. By the census of 1870 the number of dwellings in New-York was about sixty-four thousand and forty-four for a population of nearly a million, an average, therefore, of nearly fifteen persons to each dwelling. But in nine of the twenty-two wards of New-York a population of 365,000 was housed in only 17,110 dwellings, an average of 21⅓ persons to each dwelling. When Paris, in 1835, contained about the same population that New-York now numbers, the number of houses there was 50,476, and the number of persons to each dwelling was twenty-two, or just about the same overcrowding that we find in the worst parts of New-York. In Philadelphia, on the other hand, a population of 674,000 in 1870 was housed in 112,366 dwellings, giving one house to every six persons, while in the worst parts of Philadelphia the average number of persons to a dwelling did not much exceed eight, or only a third part of the New-York average, which, in one ward of nearly one hundred thousand, was more than twenty-four persons to each dwelling. The number of dwelling-houses built in Philadelphia since 1870 is about 24,000, (at the rate of a little less than 5,000 a year,) so that the present number of dwellings in that city is upward of 135,000, which, at an average of six persons to each dwelling, would give a population in 1875 of 810,000. This is more than the estimated population of the city, and therefore the proportion of dwellings to population has been increasing there—the very result we should expect from the system of building pursued in Philadelphia, and the very opposite of what is taking place in New-York. In other cities the contrast is not so striking; in Boston, for example, in consequence of successive annexations of suburban territory, the proportion of persons to each dwelling in the whole city has considerably diminished in thirty years, and does not now much exceed eight persons to each dwelling. In certain wards of Boston, however, the proportion is about double this, and there are 160,000 of the present population of Boston housed at the rate of twelve persons to each dwelling.

Taking together the three Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City there was an aggregate population of about 1,421,000 in 1870, living in less than 120,000 dwellings, (one for twelve persons;) at the present time it is probable that these three cities contain more than 1,700,000, occupying no more dwellings than are found in the single City of Philadelphia, with less than half the inhabitants. The results of this overcrowding are perfectly well known, and painfully obvious in New-York. The City proper built along the narrow Island of Manhattan is crowded between two rivers, and the value of the land for commercial purposes has so raised its price that in all the lower portions of the City the dwelling houses can only be owned by the rich, with rare exceptions. For the same reason they are built of many stories and crowded together without sufficient provision for light and air. In many locations buildings once good, but now almost unfit for human habitation have been crowded full of poor families, who pay an excessive rent for wretched tenements. In his address before the Social Science Congress, at Glasgow, the Earl of Roseberry spoke of the wretched houses of working men in New-York, and contrasted them with the gratifying evidences of thrift in Philadelphia. He said: "In New-York the difficulty of getting good houses for the poor is greater, if possible, than in Scotland. The houses are built by great landlords, most of them large owners of real estate, who lease them to middle men, who in their turn sublet them at an enormous profit. The owner gets six or seven per cent. for his outlay, the middle men make from fifteen to thirty per cent. more out of the tenants. The consequence is that rents are enormous, and, in the opinion of many, eat up the difference between the wages of unskilled labor there and the same class here in Great Britain. It is only fair to add that the case of New-York is exceptional. It is greatly overcrowded, owing to the immense number of immigrants who, landing there, proceed no further. * * * In Philadelphia things are much better. An excellent system prevails there, by which landlords build neat, small houses, and let them directly to working men for about six per cent. on the investment, with the privilege of buying outright at the original cost during a certain number of years. In this way there has grown up in that city a large class of small freeholders who are probably the most prosperous body of their order in the world, and a very backbone of strength and order in the commonwealth." The reason here given for the superiority of Philadelphia over New-York in its homes for the people no doubt has its influence. But it would be unjust to refer this to a single cause, since many have combined now for a long period of time to produce this state of things. It is not of recent growth, though it has attracted more notice of late years than formerly. In New-York land is dear and the limits of the City narrow, while in Philadelphia, extending over 120 square miles, land is cheap and abundant. The city of William Penn stretches out as he intended it should over a broad area, well situated for building and not too remote from the centre of business. In Philadelphia also the custom of ground rents upon long leases has prevailed and made it easier for persons of small capital to build and own their houses than it would have been had they been compelled to purchase the land on which they build. Again, the industries of Philadelphia have been so varied and of such kinds that it has drawn to itself a population more frugal, more permanent, and more inclined to live in houses of their own than has gathered in New-York, in Boston, or in most of the larger American cities. And it is also to be remembered that the character of the original colonists of eastern Pennsylvania, many of whom were English Quakers or Germans, of sober and patient habits, has communicated to their descendants an impression that will not soon be effaced, and which shows itself in the thrift and steadiness of the present population. But there has been another cause at work in Philadelphia for the last quarter of a century to which we ascribe a powerful influence and certain definite results so remarkable as to deserve our closest study. Since the year 1850 a great number of coöperative loan associations or "People's Banks" have sprung up or flourished in the city, and these have been used in a special manner for building up the small dwellings now so numerous there. Indeed, these banks are generally known by the name of building associations, though of late years they have been taking the diverse titles of "Savings Fund and Building," "Loan and Building," "Building and Loan," "Savings Fund and Loan," "Building and Saving Associations," &c. They are, in fact, savings banks which make loans to their depositors, who are also shareholders, and they very closely resemble the "Benefit Building Societies" of England as they existed in Lancashire and the northern counties from 1820 to 1850, while they were still under the control, and in the interest of, the working people. The Philadelphia Associations take the place of the larger savings banks so common in New-England and New-York, but, unlike these, they are managed by the depositors, and not by a few persons who act as Trustees for the depositors. And being established for the convenience of borrowers, as well as for the investment of savings, they make loans to the same class of persons from whom they receive deposits. In fact, none but depositors can borrow, each borrower being required moreover to hold shares and pay the monthly due thereon during the period of his loan. By this method one thing has been clearly established, viz., that it is almost as easy to become a landlord as to continue a tenant, and, of course, far more economical. This may look like a paradox, but it has been demonstrated by actual experience on a very large scale, and is known to be true.

The mode in which the shareholders in these associations become owners of their own houses is thus explained by Mr. Edmund Wrigley, an experienced actuary of Philadelphia: "A tenant renting a house at $15 per month will pay to his landlord $180 per year, or $1,800 in ten years, while the same money paid to a building association will buy the same house (or at least a greater part of it) within a period of from eight to ten years. A house renting for $15 per month, such as is usually occupied by working men, will sell for about $1,500. Nearly all the houses in the City of Philadelphia, both large and small, have an incumbrance upon them—either a ground rent or a mortgage of at least one-third their value. One reason for this exists in the fact that buyers prefer to purchase subject to an incumbrance; first, because it takes less ready cash to purchase, and secondly, because if the house is rented it pays the purchaser a better percentage on the investment than if purchased clear of all incumbrance by an outlay of the entire cash value of the house. For, if one purchased an unincumbered house at $1,500, renting for $180 per year, this would give him just twelve per cent. on the investment of $1,500, while, if he purchased for $1,000 cash, subject to a ground rental of $30, or a mortgage of $500, the yearly interest of which would be $30, he would realize fifteen per cent on the $1,000 invested, after deducting the interest on the incumbrance, in place of twelve per cent. if he purchased clear—just $30 a year in favor of an incumbered property. Now, to proceed with the illustration, take, for example, a dwelling that can be purchased for $1,500, subject to a ground rent of $30 per year, (the principal of which would be just $500,) or a mortgage of $500, the interest of which would be the same as the ground rent, ($30.) The price being $1,500, and the incumbrance $500, of course it would take $1,000 cash to pay for it. By means of the building association the purchase money can be raised thus: The purchaser, if not already a member owning stock, subscribes to a sufficient number of shares to enable him to make up the sum of money necessary to complete the purchase, after deducting the premium which he bids for the loan. If he has been a frugal man before this he may have accumulated a little money by saving. It is not often an association will loan a man enough to pay down the entire cash required; they require a slight margin above their loan as an earnest of good faith and intention on the part of the borrower to perform his part of the bargain. This margin it is necessary for the borrower to make up himself, though it might be observed that even this rule is sometimes relaxed when the borrower is evidently getting a bargain, and is well known as an honest, industrious, sober, and capable man, through a kindly feeling on the part of his fellow-members to give him the benefit of every advantage consistent with safety to the association. The amount of money realized in actual cash will, of course, be regulated by the premium bid for the money at the auction sale of it at the meeting. If he borrows upon six shares, he will be entitled to a loan of $1,200, with the premium off. If the premium should reach twenty-five per cent., or a total of $300, he would realize $900, or $100 short of the price of his house. If he bids thirty per cent., and the loan is granted him at that premium, he will realize $840, or $160 short of the price of his house, and so on."

Mr. Wrigley, of Philadelphia, whose statement furnished the basis of the report, was present, and was called upon for some remarks upon the subject. He simply went over the ground of the report, and after answering some unimportant questions, the matter dropped. The Secretary, however, read a letter from Dr. Snow, of Providence, who declared himself to be in favor of drawing public attention to the necessity of model tenement-houses rather than the advantages of single small houses. He considered the tenement-houses as being more economic, more healthy, and more calculated to develop intelligence of the lower classes by the possibilities of reading-rooms, &c. Mr. Bell was then introduced to the audience to read a paper prepared by Mr. G. G. Hubbard, on the daily newspaper press.

This reading terminated the proceedings.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 12.

SENATE.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the petition of Sylvanus Humphries, William J. Porter, William Jackson, H. W. Turner, Nancy Bowser, Miles Holly, Sarah C. Wedderstedt, George Holloway, and others, claiming compensation for property destroyed by United States troops in 1862 and 1863, and recommended that the committee be discharged from their further consideration. So ordered. In making the report Mr. Wright said there was no reason why these petitions were not filed before the Southern Claims Commission instead of before the Senate.

MR. DAVIS ON THE TREASURY ACCOUNT.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to examine the books of the Treasury Department, and gave notice that he would address the Senate in regard thereto to-morrow. It was ordered that the resolution be printed and lie on the table. The resolution alleges that material alterations and discrepancies in the official finance reports of the Treasury Department as to the annual expenditures and receipts of the Government, and particularly in the reports of 1860 and 1869 to 1875 inclusive, which involve large amounts, are not satisfactorily explained.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

After the morning hour the resolutions from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate came up, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, to indefinitely postpone the third resolution, which declares that the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate is held at the pleasure of the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, argued that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate held his office at the pleasure of the Senate, and, but for a long-time practice to the contrary, a very convenient one, the Senate could elect a President *pro tem.* every morning. The duration of the office of President *pro tem.* had been fixed only by a long course of usage. Every one knew that the Senate was constituted on the model of the English House of Lords, except that Senators do not hold office for life. In the absence of the Lord Chancellor, who presided, the House elected a President *pro tem.* every morning immediately after prayer, usually the same gentleman, but the election was held every morning. The Constitution of the United States did not fix the term of office of President *pro tem.* of the Senate. He could be removed at any time at the will of the appointing power, which was the Senate. He thought the third resolution declared a plain principle of law which was binding on the Senate. In reply to a question by Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Edmunds said the power of the Senate over its President *pro tem.* could not be cut short by any act of Congress.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, differed from the conclusions of the majority of the committee. He argued that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate was an officer of the United States as well as an officer of the Senate. He referred to the act of 1792, and said in the debate pending the passage of that bill the question of the President *pro tempore* of the Senate being an officer of the United States was agitated, and it was finally decided in the affirmative. Continuing his argument, he said, if the President *pro tem.* was a mere officer of the Senate, why should he be dignified by sending a notification to the President of the United States and the other House of Congress of his election.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said until this question was brought before the Committee on Privileges and Elections he had never heard a suggestion from any source that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate could not be removed at the will of the Senate. He argued that the general law in regard to deliberative bodies which elected their own officers, was that, in the absence of any provision giving to them another presiding officer, they might elect one and remove him at pleasure. He read from Cushing's Parliamentary law in support of his argument, and reviewed at some length the argument of the Senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Merrimon,] who dissented from the report of the committee.

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, asked if the President of the United States should die to-day would not the President *pro tempore* of the Senate become President of the United States, and, if so, could the Senate change him and elect another man to-morrow to that office.

Mr. Morton said he was not prepared to answer that question now. When the duties of President of the United States devolved upon the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, it was an open question whether he could be removed by the Senate or House.

Mr. Kernan, of New-York, inquired if the President of the United States should die and the President *pro tem.* of the Senate should enter upon the discharge of the duties of President, could the Senate appoint a new President *pro tem.?*

Mr. Morton said that was precisely one of the difficulties surrounding this question, and it was discussed when the impeachment of President Johnson was pending. His [Mr. Morton's] impression was that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, upon becoming President of the United States, would still be the presiding officer of the Senate, and would be compelled to discharge the duties of presiding officer of the Senate as well as those of President of the United States. Resuming his argument, he said the President *pro tempore* of the Senate could not ever become Vice President of the United States. When the duties of President devolved upon him he did not become President of the United States, but simply discharged the duties of that officer for the time being. He read from remarks of Mr. Seward made in the Senate in 1854, and contended that there could be but one President *pro tempore* of the Senate at a time, and when Jesse D. Bright was President *pro tem.* of the Senate, Mr. King being dead, he requested Mr. Stewart to take the chair for him on one occasion when he was going to leave the city. The power of Mr. Bright to depute Mr. Stewart to take the chair was disputed by several Senators, whereupon Mr. Stewart was elected President *pro tem.*, and when Mr. Bright returned he [Mr. Stewart] resigned, and the Senate re-elected Mr. Bright. The idea that Mr. Bright had a fixed term did not then occur to any one. Mr. Morton then argued that the Speaker of the House of Representatives could be changed at the pleasure of the House. It was so held by Mr. Jefferson and all parliamentary writers.

Mr. Thurman said there was no reason for this third resolution being here, unless it was proposed to make a motion to proceed to the election of a President *pro tempore*. He argued that if the President of the United States were to die, and the President *pro tem.* of the Senate accepted the office of President of the United States, he could not preside over the Senate longer. Nothing was more inconsistent with the spirit of our Constitution than to invest the same man with both legislative and executive power. It was against the rules of the Senate to say what the President would or would not do, unless it had been officially communicated to the Senate. The object of such rule was to prevent any influence upon Senators' votes by statements as to what the President would do. Certainly, one discharging the duties of President could not preside over the Senate.

After further debate the vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Thurman to indefinitely postpone the third resolution, and it was rejected—yeas, 13; nays, 36.

Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, submitted the following amendment to the third resolution: "Until the happening of the contingency provided for in the ninth section of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1792, when he is authorized to act as President of the United States," so that the resolution, if amended, would read: "Resolved, That the office of the President *pro tempore* of the Senate is held at the pleasure of the Senate until the happening of the contingency," &c.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 18 yeas to 33 nays.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, gave notice that after the resolutions should be disposed of he would offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the whole question referred to in the debate, and report such measures as would provide against any contingency which might possibly arise by the death of the President, Vice President, and President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Mr. Thurman moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which motion was lost.

The question being on the passage of the third resolution as reported by the committee, it was adopted by a vote of 34 yeas to 15 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Dawes, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Kernan, Key, McDonald, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sahsbury, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, Windom, Wright—34.

Nays—Messrs. Bogy, Caperton, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Johnston, McCreery, Merrimon, Randolph, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Withers—15.

Messrs. Burnside, Logan, and Morrill of Vermont, who would have voted for the resolution, were paired with Messrs. Bayard, Jones of Florida, and Kelly, who would have voted against it.

The question then being on the fourth resolution, declaring that Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, the Senator from Michigan, who was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate at the last session, is now President *pro tem.*,

Mr. Edmunds suggested that it be withdrawn, as it was inconsistent with the third resolution; besides, Mr. Ferry was last elected President *pro tem.* at this session, just before the holiday recess.

Mr. Morton accepted the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds, and withdrew the fourth resolution.

After some routine business the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are among the bills introduced and referred:

By Mr. Wells, of Missouri—For the payment of the interest due on the 1st of February next on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Buckner, of Missouri—To provide for the management of the bonded debt of the District of Columbia and of the sinking fund.

By Mr. Morey, of Louisiana—To strengthen the credit of the reconstructed States, and to afford them financial relief.

By Mr. Elkins, of New-Mexico—For the admission of New-Mexico as a State.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

The House then at 2 o'clock resumed the consideration of the Amnesty bill, and was addressed by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio. He yielded to Mr. Wood, of New-York, to make an inquiry as to the continuance of the debate.

Mr. Wood remarked that over one thousand bills had already been introduced, and almost none passed. He understood that twenty-three gentlemen had indicated their intention to speak on the Amnesty bill. He wished in the interest of the country that the debate should terminate as soon as possible so that the House might proceed to the necessary business of legislation.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said he proposed to move the previous question in an hour after Mr. Garfield should conclude.

Mr. Blaine claimed that under the rules he himself and not Mr. Randall had control of the question.

The Speaker said he would rule upon that point when the occasion should arise.

Mr. Garfield commenced his remarks by expressing his regret over the course which the debate, especially yesterday, had taken. Any one who read the report of the speeches of Messrs. Cox and Hill would not suppose that the House was discussing a question of relieving men from political disabilities. He would rather have said that it was an arraignment of the administration of the country. If he had been called upon to pick out the words which constitute the topic of debate he should have picked out the opening paragraphs of Mr. Hill's speech, in which he prayed that if the history of the past fifteen years is an evidence of the grace and magnanimity of the Republican Party, the country might be spared any further exercise of those virtues. He desired to bring the House back to the real issue before it. In doing so he stated the two pending propositions—the one made by Mr. Randall, and the other by Mr. Blaine. He said that the speech made by Mr. Blaine had been answered in the first place by the speech of Mr. Cox, full of brilliant wit, but it was like joking at a funeral to joke on such occasion; and in the second place, by the speech of Mr. Hill, which arraigned not the Republican Party alone, but arraigned 25,000,000 of people, arraigned the history of the Republic, arraigned everything that was glorious in its record and high and worthy in its achievements. He was deeply and painfully sorry that such an arraignment should have been made on such a subject. He should try to be responsive to the points made by the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Hill.] He did not desire to hold Jefferson Davis responsible for the rebellion; he did not believe in the doctrine of vicarious atonement in human affairs. Jefferson Davis was no more guilty than any other man who went into the rebellion with equal light and intelligence. The question was whether he, who was the head of the rebellion, practiced in the dread court of war the rules of war? Whether, in appealing to war, he obeyed the laws of war? Whether he so violated the laws of that high tribunal as that he did not deserve permission to come back into his place in Congress. That was the whole question, and it was as plain and fair a question for deliberation as had been ever stated in the House. He wished that it had been discussed without passion and without passionate thoughts. Coming down to Mr. Hill's demand of the authenticity of the charges in regard to Andersonville, he remarked that the charges, whether just or unjust, were made by the Government of the United States, and in that connection he quoted a communication from the Secretary of War, in May, 1864, calling attention to the condition of a large number of Federal prisoners who had just returned and arrived at Annapolis, and stating that the enormity of the crimes committed against those prisoners were such and so well known to the civilized world that it ought to be put on record in some permanent form. It was then that a joint committee of the two houses was appointed, which committee had been characterized by the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Cox] as a humbug committee, and by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Hill] as a partisan committee. There were four Democratic members on that joint committee, and they coincided in the report, which was unanimous. That report declared that it was clear from the evidence that it was a deliberate purpose of the authorities of the rebel Government so to reduce those soldiers, by privation of food and clothing, that they might be unfit to re-enter the ranks. A large number of these prisoners had come from Belle Isle and Libby, where they had been under the very eyes of the chief head of the Confederate Government. Referring to the order for the establishment of Andersonville Prison, as quoted yesterday by the gentleman from Georgia, he asked how was the order executed, and to whose hands was it committed? It was committed to the hands of Gen. Winder, a man of whom the Richmond *Examiner* said the day that he took his departure for Andersonville, "Thank God that Richmond is at last rid of old Winder; God have mercy on those to whom he has been sent."

Mr. Garfield then quoted some of the testimony given on the Wirz trial as to the condition of the stockade, the dead-line, &c., and remarked upon it that in the midst of a fine country a place had been selected which had a miasmatic marsh in the midst, and that a small stream of water having been found, troops had been stationed on it above the stockade, so that it was defiled by all the excrements of the camp before it reached the stockade. Besides that, in the very excess of cruelty, and as if to negative every clause of the order, men had been detailed to cut down every tree in the inclosure, and left not a tree, a shrub, or a leaf to show where a garden or a forest had been. He then referred to the report made by Col. Chandler, who had been detailed to inspect the Andersonville Prison, and which was by Adjutant Gen. Cooper submitted to the Secretary of War, with the remark that the condition of that prison was a reproach to the Confederacy, so that the knowledge of its horrors had thus been brought home to the political family of Jefferson Davis. But the answer to Col. Chandler's report was the issuing of an order a few days afterward, promoting Gen. Winder to be Commissary General of all the prisons and prisoners throughout the Confederacy, and when the Commanding General of the Army subsequently removed Winder, Davis revoked the order of removal and indorsed on it that it was entirely uncalled for. The British Army had lost in ten of the great battles of the Napoleonic war, including Waterloo, not quite thirteen thousand men, but this Major Gen. Winder within his awful pit of death, from April, 1864, to April, 1865, pitched into the awful trench the dead bodies of his prisoners to the number of 12,644. As to Mr. Hill's comparison of the atrocities of Elmira and Andersonville, he challenged any Democratic member from the neighborhood of Elmira, Camp Douglas, or Fort Delaware to rise and say that any inhumanity had been practiced there. No Democrat doing so, he denounced the assertion as fearfully and awfully untrue.

Mr. Platt, of New-York, read a telegram received by him from B. F. Tracy, late Commander of the military post of Elmira, stating that the facts justified him [Mr. Platt] yesterday in his denial of inhumanity or neglect in the treatment of prisoners at Elmira.

Mr. Walker, of New-York, rose on the Democratic side of the House and, stating that he lived within seventeen miles of Elmira, indorsed the statements of the telegram. [Applause on the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. Garfield remarked that even on the testimony of the anonymous letter read yesterday by Mr. Hill the post of Elmira had been located in as healthy a place as there could be found in the State of New-York. He called attention to the fact that the place in which the Confederate prisoners who had died at Elmira were buried had been inclosed and cared for by the Administration which had been characterized by the gentleman from Georgia as malignant, ferocious, Constitution-hating, and South-hating. He next proceeded to discuss the question of the exchange of the prisoners, to relate its history and to detail the causes for the interruption of the exchange. He showed that the central point of the difficulty was the determination of the Confederate Government and people to exclude from the common rules of war the officers and men of negro regiments, while on the other hand the Government of the Union had committed itself to the doctrine that a negro was a man and not a chattel, and that being a man he had a right to help to fight for the Union, and that being a soldier the Government was bound to see to it that he was treated like a soldier. He also quoted a passage from a communication from Major Ould, the Confederate Agent of Exchanges, to Gen. Werder, to the effect that the arrangement for exchange worked largely in their favor as they got rid of the most miserable wretches and received back some of the best material he had ever seen. The object of the outrageous treatment of prisoners at Andersonville had therefore been to make the Union soldiers so that when exchanged they would be valueless. It seemed incontrovertible that the record adduced on that subject was true, and Jefferson Davis, having been the conscious author of that terrible work at Andersonville, the American people still held him unfit to be admitted among the legislators of the nation. In the course of some further remarks, Mr. Garfield, having reference to Army and Navy officers who had gone into the rebellion, said, that they had added to their other crimes that of perjury in the eye of the law.

The word was caught at, and resented by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who said that it reflected on some of the noblest men; men with whom the gentleman from Ohio might be proud to be classed as a peer.

Mr. Garfield said he had merely said that these men were, in the eye of the law, guilty of perjury. He himself had not made the law or the dictionary. He concluded his speech with a peroration in which he thanked God for peace, and for the fact that in the awful flame of war slavery had been burned to death.

Mr. Seelye, of Massachusetts, followed him in a few remarks adverse to that part of Mr. Blaine's amendment which excludes Jefferson Davis from amnesty, but favoring that part of it which requires amnestied persons to take the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Randall explained that that was unnecessary, inasmuch as the bill only removed such political disabilities as prevented the holding of office, and every person entering on an office was obliged to take the oath.

A long discussion then ensued on the technical point in parliamentary law whether Mr. Blaine, having introduced the matter before the House, had the right to reply.

The Speaker ruled that he had not, and Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, indorsed the ruling, and declared that no sounder decision had ever been given in the House. The Speaker acknowledged the compliment, and added that he was sustained in all points by the venerable General Clerk, Mr. Barclay, who had twenty-eight years' experience in parliamentary law. Finally a compromise was agreed upon by which Mr. Blaine is to speak for an hour to-morrow and then to call the previous question.

The House then at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Chief Justice Harrison opened the Winter Assizes yesterday with a comprehensive charge to the jury. He pointed out the defects in the Extradition Treaty, which he said should be extended to embrace a large class of criminals that it at present fails to reach. The effects of this would be an appreciable reduction of the criminals who now infest our country, and help to fill our jails and penitentiaries.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED JURY.

A NEW ARRAY FOR THE $6,000,000 SUIT—THE TRIAL OF THE SECOND SUIT—THREE JURORS OBTAINED.

Argument was had in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Barrett yesterday morning, on the question of the appointment of elisors to select an array of struck jurors in the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed in the place of the array quashed by Judge Westbrook on Monday. The same objections as formerly were urged against the selection of a struck jury by David Dudley Field, who claimed in addition that the two defendants—Tweed and the City—were not identified in interest and there might be some confusion. He did not desire to have the same elisors reappointed. Messrs. Peckham and Carter replied, and Judge Barrett said that the question of whether the plaintiffs were entitled to a struck jury in the case had already been passed upon and decided. He reappointed Messrs. Peabody and Babcock as elisors, saying that the previous panel had been quashed because of a mistake on the part of the gentlemen originally selected. No imputation upon their good faith had ever been intimated, and there was force in the suggestion that the consequences of their oversight would induce them to be additionally careful under the circumstances. They ought, therefore, to be reappointed. An exception was taken to the decision by the defendant's counsel.

After the proceedings in Chambers the counsel proceeded to Part II. of the court, where Judge Westbrook delivered his decision, overruling the challenge to the array of selected jurors in the second Tweed suit. The first cause of the challenge, as to the imperfection of the jury lists from which the selections were made, he said, had been decided by him in the former case. In regard to the putting of names on one list which had been on the other, he thought the elisors were the best and only judges of the persons they were to select. The exemption of Mr. Caswell the non-residence of Mr. Douglass and the misnomer in the case of Mr. Catlin were all discussed by Judge Westbrook, who overruled the objections made against these gentlemen by the defendant's counsel. The latter duly excepted to the decision. The list of jurors was then called, and nineteen answered to their names. After a short delay three others answered. Messrs. Amos R. Eno and Robert Arnold were excused on account of ill health, and John A. Cisco was temporarily excused for the same reason. The examination of the jurors was then begun, Robert Lenox Kennedy being the first called and sworn. He testified, causing some amusement, that he had heard of the case and of the charge that Tweed had defrauded the City. He had acted as one of the Committee of Thirteen appointed to examine the Controller's books. He had formed a general opinion on the subject, but did not recollect having expressed it. Mr. Kennedy was then directed to stand aside for the present. John Taylor Johnston was the next juror called, and he was challenged by Mr. Field. Mr. Johnston testified that he had read of the Tweed frauds and had formed an opinion on what he had read. He would be able to render a verdict according to the evidence, however. The many questions put to the witness by David Dudley Field caused him to become somewhat restive, and when his examination was concluded he arose and addressed the court in the matter. He said he knew how many shades of meaning could be given to the words in the language, and he was desirous of telling his impressions in his own way. His impressions were superficial ones derived exclusively from a perusal of the newspapers, and he had never investigated the subject. He was conscious of no bias one way or the other, and did not desire by answering questions directly to have his meaning misconstrued.

A recess was then taken. After the reassembling of the court Judge Westbrook announced his decision, sustaining the challenge interposed to Mr. Kennedy, but saying that he desired to hear the counsel on the question of the competence of Mr. Johnston.

David Dudley Field said that the authorities held that a juror must have his mind "uncommitted," and that an expression of opinion beforehand disqualified him. Mr. Johnston had confessed to a bias against Tweed, and was consequently disqualified.

James C. Carter, of counsel for the people, urged that only a settled opinion disqualifies; not a hypothetical opinion derived from reading the newspapers.

Mr. Field in reply said: "The gentleman spoke of newspapers. Surely no one has less reason to have a high opinion of the newspapers than I. The fact, however, remains that people read them and form opinions from them. At another time I will have something to say as to the persistent, determined attempt made by the press to overawe the administration of justice and the counsel; but such attacks have no effect—are not worth the paper they are printed on. For the abuse that is heaped upon the defendant's counsel, the counsel have only to say that they utterly despise it, and that it will have no effect to turn them to the right hand or to the left, and they believe it will not intimidate the court or jury."

Judge Westbrook said that one man might use the word opinion as meaning one thing and another in a different way, and the same was true of bias. He would hold that an opinion or bias in order to disqualify a juror must be one that would interfere with the rendering of a verdict on the evidence. Mr. Johnston had said his was not such an opinion or bias, and the court would hold him qualified.

Charles H. Arnold, an importer doing business at No. 128 Pearl street, was the next juror called. On being asked by Mr. Field whether he did not think that Tweed ought to be prosecuted and that his running away was against him, he answered in the affirmative amid much merriment. He was set aside. William P. Douglass was then called and sworn. He admitted having an opinion unfavorable to Tweed, but thought he could lay it aside and give a verdict according to the evidence. He was adjudged to be qualified by Judge Westbrook, the defendant's counsel taking an exception thereto.

Judge Westbrook then cautioned the remaining jurors from reading newspaper articles about the merits of the case.

Samuel D. Davis, a banker doing business in Pine street, was sworn. He said that he had generally accepted the newspaper statements about Tweed as being true; he believed Tweed to be guilty, and that he should be prosecuted; he did not know Tweed to be guilty and did not desire to see him convicted; he had no prejudice against the defendant, but thought the charges against him were true; he could, however, act on the jury, giving a verdict solely on the evidence. He was found qualified to serve as a juror. The defendant's counsel took an exception, and the court then adjourned to this morning.

THE "PIQUE" LITIGATION.

In the case in which Mr. Augustin Daly, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, seeks to recover $10,000 from Mr. C. A. Byrne, editor of the New-York *Dramatic News*, on the ground that this paper libeled him in asserting that he was not the author of "Pique," the play now running at the Fifth Avenue, Mr. Byrne was arrested and gave $2,500 bail to await the issue of the suit. As soon as he was arrested Mr. Louis F. Post, Byrne's counsel, made an ex-parte motion to vacate the order of arrest, on the ground that Mr. Byrne is a permanent resident of this City, and that, in civil suits for libel, orders of arrest are not issued except in cases where the defendants are either transient or non-residents. The motion was denied, on the ground that the other side should have received notice of motion. Mr. Post has now associated ex-Corporation Counsel Richard O'Gorman with him, who is to argue a new motion, to be made on the merits, or facts, in the case, to discharge the order of arrest. The motion is to be based on allegations that the plot, characters, and incidents of "Pique" were taken from a play called "Flirtation," dramatized by a Miss Gilbert, from an English novel entitled *Her Lord and Master*, written by Miss Florence Maryatt, and published four years ago; that Miss Gilbert's dramatization was made just after the publication of the novel, and was immediately submitted to Mr. Daly, who kept it until the present time, producing it as "Pique," and claiming the authorship of it, although he had done nothing more than to localize its characters and scenes and add a "Charley Ross" scene.

It is charged by Mr. Daly that the publication in question was absolutely false, and was made from improper motives.

A PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SUIT.

The case of Algernon S. Sullivan, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Jose Maria Herrera, deceased, against the latter's natural daughter and next of kin, was brought to the attention of Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mr. Sullivan, in his appeal to the court, says that Herrera died on April 29, 1871, and that Surrogate Hutchings turned over the property of the deceased to him as Administrator. He filed his report and the Surrogate entered a decree on Dec. 28, 1875, requiring Mr. Sullivan to pay over certain interest money to the next of kin. Mr. Sullivan seeks relief from the terms of the decree, alleging that the money belongs to the City and should be paid into the City Treasury. Judge Barrett granted an order requiring the next of kin of the deceased to answer the appeal within twenty days or else he will hear the appellant ex parte.

JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

John Rutledge, an unemployed laborer, living at No. 151 Franklin street, visited the office of Walsh Brothers, stevedores, No. 333 West street, on the 13th December last, and, representing himself as Patrick Dolan, one of their employes, demanded $9 wages due for three days' work. As Walsh Brothers had in their employ a man named Patrick Dolan, to whom three days' wages were due, nothing wrong was suspected, and the money was paid to the applicant. It was subsequently ascertained that Dolan had not authorized Rutledge to personate him, and the latter was arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. On being called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, Rutledge admitted his guilt, and, bursting into tears, appealed for mercy for the sake of his sick wife. In answer to Judge Gildersleeve's question as to why he had committed the offense charged, Rutledge replied: "I'll tell your Honor the truth. My wife was lying helpless with the rheumatism, and I could find no work. We were to be put out of our rooms next day for not paying the rent, so I went out not knowing what to do. I acknowledge I got this money, paid a week's rent, and bought my wife a pair of boots. After I was arrested my wife was put out on the street, and had to go to the hospital." The prisoner, who wept bitterly, told his story in an honest, straightforward manner, and impressed his hearers with its truthfulness. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said that although Rutledge's offense was a very grave one, in view of the large number of laborers employed by the Walsh Brothers he had no doubt that the prisoner's case was a painful one, and suggested itself to the merciful consideration of the court. Judge Gildersleeve took a merciful view of the case, and sentenced the prisoner to the mitigated penalty of six months in the Penitentiary.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court the following cases were argued yesterday:

No. 825.—*Town of Coloma, Ill., vs. Eaves.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This is another of the municipal bond cases which was submitted, under the rule of the court, on the briefs. The suit was brought by Eaves to recover of the town, upon bonds issued by the Chicago and Rock River Railroad Company, a payment of a subscription to the stock of the company. Recovery is resisted mainly on account of an alleged want of authority to issue the bonds, for the reason that there was no vote on the question as provided by law. The court below ruled that Eaves was the legal holder for value without notice of any want of authority, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff. It is here argued that where there is no authority to act, without the occurrence of conditions, and the non-occurrence of those conditions is a matter of public record, of which the public are supposed to take notice, then the recitals in the bonds issued, that those conditions did not occur, are not binding on the corporation.

C. M. Osborn for plaintiff in error; James Grant for defendant.

No. 998.—*Brackett & Waite vs. Hills.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Iowa.—This was a proceeding to foreclose a mortgage given by Hills and wife to secure a note for $2,000 made by Hills in payment of a subscription to the stock of the Great Western Insurance Company, of Chicago. The defense was fraud in the procurement of the subscription to the stock in the representations made, and that the plaintiff came into possession of the note by fraud. The case is one of several heretofore reported, and was submitted on the printed briefs.

Trimble & Carruthers and M. H. Jones for appellants; Hobart & Clark for appellees.

On motion of Mr. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Jebiel G. Shipman, Esq., of Belvidere, N. J., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 866.—*Edwin M. Lewis, Trustee, &c., appellant, vs. The United States.*—The motion to advance the cause was submitted by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, of counsel for appellees.

No. 677.—*The Good Intent Tow-boat Company, Appelant, vs. The Steamer Juniata, &c.*—On motion of James McConnell, dismissed with costs.

No. 552.—Assigned—*The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, appellant, vs. M. E. Cutts, Attorney General, et al.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. M. E. Cutts, of counsel for appellees, and by Mr. O. H. Browning for the defendants.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

A rather interesting question of practice is involved in a decision rendered yesterday in the divorce suit of Adeline Platt against Frank Platt, by Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff originally brought suit for an absolute divorce, claiming that her husband had been guilty of acts of adultery. The matter was referred to a Referee, who reported that there was sufficient proof of the commission of the acts to warrant the issuing of a decree of divorce. On appeal the General Term of the Common Pleas set aside the report and sent it back for a new trial, on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient. The second trial of the issues of fact was before a jury instead of a Referee, but the jury found just as the Referee had on exactly the same evidence. A motion for a retrial of the issues was recently made before Judge Joseph F. Daly which he now refuses, and orders a decree of divorce. The interesting point in the case is that the jury finds proof of the acts of adultery on the very same evidence which the General Term held to be insufficient in the Referee's case, and the question is raised whether the Judge should treat the jury's verdict as of no more consequence than the Referee's report, which was overruled. A case in the fifty-second volume of the Court of Appeals Reports holds the affirmative of the proposition, and the case will be again appealed to the General Term on this point.

LIABILITY OF A MINOR.

The case of Keith against Mahoney was brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday and argued by counsel, the decision being reserved. The defendant, who is under twenty-one years of age, went to the office of the plaintiff, who is a broker, and represented himself to be a relative of an acquaintance of Mr. Keith's. He desired to enter into some stock transactions, he said, and offered Mr. Keith two registered United States Bonds of $500 each, which, however, were standing in the name of his mother. His attention being called to this he said that they really belonged to him. Thereupon Keith entered with him into the speculation, which resulted in a loss of about fifteen hundred dollars to the parties. After notification of the loss Mahoney notified Keith that he was under age at the time. His mother at the same time began suit for, and obtained, the recovery of the bonds. Keith then began an action based upon the fraud of the defendant, and on the trial the jury gave him a verdict of $1,600. The exceptions, however, taken in the case were directed to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. The question raised by the defendant is, that the action, though in form upon a tort, is in fact upon a contract, and that, though liable for the former, he is not for the latter.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

In the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, before Judge Benedict, yesterday, Charles L. Lawrence, indicted for the forgery of owners' oaths and importers' entries, was further allowed until to-morrow to plead. The calendar for the January term was then called, and the cases set for trial, as follows: Charles J. Sprague, forgery in connection with internal revenue stamps, Jan. 19; Samuel H. Millard, having smuggled cigars in his possession, same; Elizabeth DeMott, Ella Kenney, making and passing counterfeit nickels; James Emilio Grabbie, Bernard Quinn, passing counterfeit money; William G. Vander Roest, fraudulent bankruptcy, Jan. 13; Phillip Ronzone, effecting illegal entries at the Custom-house; Ralph H. Catlin, sending obscene letters through the mails, Jan. 14; William G. Manck, counterfeiting; William Kelley, illicit distilling, Jan. 17; Henry Goldstein & Isaac Goldstein, fraudulent bankruptcy, Jan. 18; Joseph D. Malone, Peter S. Malone, making false entries, Jan. 20. The court adjourned until this morning.

A COURT CLERK'S SUIT FOR SALARY.

The case of John B. Dolan, appellant, against the Mayor, &c., was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, the decision being reserved. Dolan, it seems, was appointed Clerk of Grand Jurors of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions in April, 1869. His salary was fixed at $3,000 per annum. The Board of Apportionment, however, at a meeting held on June 19, 1871, reduced the salary to $1,500, the reduction to take place on and after the beginning of the succeeding month. Dolan held office until March 1, 1873, when he was discharged. He brought suit to recover the difference between the two rates of compensation. The City claimed that his salary was paid in full, and that, as he was an employe of the County Government, the Board of Apportionment had power to alter his salary. His complaint being dismissed on these grounds he brings the present appeal, urging that the board had no such power, or, if it was given such power by statute, the act was unconstitutional.

WHAT IS LARCENY?

Argument was had before Chief Justice Davis and Justices Brady and Daniels, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the case of James Kelly, plaintiff in error against the people, defendants in error. It appeared that Kelly was tried in the Court of General Sessions in November last upon an indictment for grand larceny. He was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Kelly was charged with obtaing $50 from one William Ross, giving him in return therefor what purported to be gold coins, but proved to be worthless. The point of issue is whether the court below erred in charging the jury that they could convict of larceny, there being, as claimed, no "trespass" in the taking of the property. Benjamin K. Phelps, who appeared for the people, claimed that there was constructive trespass, as the property was obtained by trick and device. This William F. Kintzing, the prisoner's counsel, combated. The court reserved its decision.

FIVE YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 29th of November last, the servants in the employ of Mr. Sidney Dillon, No. 5 West Thirty-seventh street, discovered two burglars in the dining-room, and raised an alarm. Mrs. Dillon tried to prevent the escape of the intruders and sent out for Officer Gannon of the Mounted Squad, who was quickly on the spot and arrested one of the burglars, the other making his escape. On searching the prisoner, who gave his name as Theodore Kelly, and said he lived at No. 345 East Seventeenth street, the officer found on his person twenty-one silver forks, eleven silver spoons, three silver napkin rings, a silver fish knife, a silver ice-cream knife, and a silver fruit knife, which had been stolen from Mr. Dillon's plate chest, as well as a pick-lock, by means of which he had effected an entrance. On being called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday, Kelly, who is only eighteen years of age, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to five years in State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

The argument before the General Term of the Supreme Court in the case of John Dolan, accused of the murder of Mr. Noe, was yesterday postponed until the 19th inst.

In the suit of Rosina Bender, who brought an action against James Everard in the Court of Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part I., before Judge Van Hoesen, for injuries received by a gas explosion, the jury disagreed and were discharged. They stood six for a verdict for the plaintiff and six against.

By a formal order yesterday entered in the County Clerk's office, William F. Aldrich, the Receiver of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, was authorized to sell New-York City bonds and stocks having a marketable value for the purpose of declaring an early dividend of twenty-five per cent. to the depositors.

Mr. J. T. Marvin, counsel for Joseph Loader, who was indicted by the Grand Jury last Summer for perjury in the Beecher-Tilton case, is about to begin a suit against Henry Ward Beecher, or his son, Col. Harry Beecher, on a charge of malicious prosecution, in which he will claim damages to the amount of $20,000.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Gustav Hirschkorn, a book-keeper, against whom two indictments had been found, admitted having entered the dwelling of Albert Gerstlaner, No. 45 West Forty-second street, and stolen therefrom $60 in money and property valued at $24. The prisoner was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to four years in State Prison.

In the suit of Higham against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company and the contractors for the work of building the Fourth avenue improvement, tried before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Supreme Court, Part I., the plaintiff recovered $250 for the damage caused to his business by the obstructions raised. Other suits of a similar character will now be instituted.

The following assignments were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: George L. Burr and Horace B. Burr, clothiers, of No. 131 Fulton street, to John P. Roberts; August Fick, grocer, of No. 202 Stanton street; George Hughes, Thomas A. Smith, John Waddell, and John C. Caldwell, composing the firm of George Hughes & Co., linen importers, of No. 200 Church street, to William Henry Smith, and George Meier to Leon S. Keller.

A suit brought by Ira C. Knapp against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company is now pending before Judge McAdam, in Part II. of the Marine Court. The plaintiff claims $1,000 damage for the loss of one horse and the injuries inflicted on another, occasioned by a railroad train in Eleventh avenue, on April 17, 1874. The defendants admit the facts, but claim that the accident was not owing to negligence on the part of their employes.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Gildersleeve presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Joseph A. Johnson, colored, who stole clothing worth $20 from Delia Stockings, No. 117 South Fifth avenue, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for four years. John Lynch, who attempted to commit a burglary on the premises of Fanny Davis, No. 1,594 Third avenue, also pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Charles B. Rouss, a member of the late firm of Rouss & Bell, the auctioneers, who was indicted for receiving stolen goods and fled from this City, but was subsequently captured in St. Louis and lodged in the Tombs, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday and released on $10,000 bail, his presence being required in New-Jersey to testify in a civil suit. John J. Morris, No. 465 Broome street, deposited United States bonds to the amount of $10,000 with District Attorney Phelps as security for the appearance of the accused.

John Dorsey, a junk dealer doing business at No. 165 Worth street, was tried before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with receiving stolen goods. Assistant District Attorney Rollins proved that the prisoner had for several months been in the habit of buying, at a low price, brass castings stolen from Peter P. Keller, Nos. 142 and 144 Centre street, by an employe named James Brennan, who confessed his guilt to Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct. Dorsey was found guilty and remanded till Friday for sentence.

In the case of De Hart against Hatch, Judge Lawrence yesterday ordered a dismissal of the complaint. De Hart, who was the first mate of the steam-ship Colon, was charged with drunkenness by the defendant and removed from his position. He brought the suit for the slander, claiming $20,000 damages. The defense was that the communication was a privileged one, having been made by Mr. Hatch as one of the officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which owned the Colon, and asking for a dismissal of the complaint for this reason.

Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, entered a decree of foreclosure and sale yesterday in the suit of Origen Vanderburgh against the New-York City Central Underground Railroad and others. The sale of the property and franchises of the company is ordered. The decree adjudges that the charter of the company is still in force, and that with the sale of the property the franchises and right of constructing and operating the railway shall be given. Sheldon and Brown appeared for the plaintiff, and Alexander and Green represented the railway company.

In the assignment of David Selinger to Max L. Mayer, the liabilities are set down as $19,108 77, the nominal assets as $12,677 84, and the real assets as $6,081 06. A bond in $8,000 was ordered from the Assignee. In the schedule attached to the assignments of James S. Jackson and James H. Jackson to Almadus Wilkinson, the liabilities are stated to be $33,750 88, the nominal assets $26,486 56, and the real assets $15,057 27. A bond in the sum of $20,000 was ordered. Louis Ilsen, who assigned his property to Charles Heinrichs, reports his liabilities at $8,265 84, his nominal assets at $4,535 88, and his real assets at $2,082 30. A bond in $5,000 was ordered.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday listened to argument in the case of the People ex rel. George H. Crimmins against Bankson T. Morgan and others, Justices of the Court of Special Sessions. The case was brought up on certiorari to review the conviction of Crimmins for black-mail in the Court of Special Sessions on June 3, 1875. Crimmins was charged by Dee Lareo Wilson, a clerk in the *Sun* office, with attempting to extort money from him by threats of exposing the sale of alleged stolen postage stamps by Wilson. He was found guilty, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $250. Crimmins claims that the evidence was insufficient for a conviction.

Judge Donohue, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, granted the petition of Frederick Lewis, the Assignee of the property of the firms of L. J. Phillips & Co. and L. J. Phillips, Willis & Co. The petition recited that John D. Phillips is the father of several members of both firms, and is unable to pay his liabilities. He wishes, however, to make compromises with his creditors, and the latter required him before making the compromises and executing releases of their claims, to get an order of court to the effect that such compromises and releases shall not affect their claims against the firms. John D. Phillips, it appeared, was surety in several of the firms' undertakings.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Crouch vs. Goldsmith.—Motion granted, $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. Tweed.—There is no substantial difference between the orders proposed, except as to the persons to be appointed as elisors. The previous panel was quashed because of a mistake upon the part of the gentlemen originally selected. No imputation, however, upon their good faith has been intimated, and there is force in the suggestion that the consequence of their oversight will probably induce them to be additionally careful. Under the circumstances they ought to be reappointed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Herrick vs. Smith.—Extra allowance of $1,000 granted.

Wakeman vs. Doepp.—This case is properly on calendar.

Eno vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer. Opinion.

Andrews, &c., et al. vs. Burling et al.—Decree and findings signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Sanford vs. Phillips et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Innes vs. Rowe et al.—Motion for reference granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Atkinson vs. Great Western Insurance Company.—Motion denied, without costs.

Atkinson vs. Great Western Insurance Company.—Motion for commission and stay granted.

Platt vs. Platt; Boyd vs. Boyd.—Divorces granted.

Oetting vs. Richhardt.—Memorandum.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
100—Bernhard vs. Strafer, &c.
130—De Long vs. Dietenhoeffer.
163—Wilson vs. Leimbach, &c.
200—King vs. Ab. Square Savings Bank.
208—Price vs. Forshew.
212—Matter of Frohman.

Nos.
271—Derby vs. Derby.
281—Levy vs. Curtis.
294—Deghue vs. Schlesinger.
304—— vs. ——.
319—— vs. ——.
323—— vs. ——.
329—— vs. ——.
330—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady, J.

Nos.
190—Rostein vs. Dodd.
186—King et al. vs. Saris, &c.
192—Barlier vs. Clark.
193—McVey vs. Cantrell.
194—Nelson vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
195—Berringer vs. Wentworth.
196—Poshay vs. La Roche.
199—Pomeroy et al. vs. Tanner.
200—Mach vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
106—The People ex rel. Floyd et al vs. Conklin.

Nos.
117—Hook et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
120—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.
129—Prince vs. Conner, &c.
172—Germania Fire Ins. Co. et al. vs. M. & C. R. R. Co.
121—Luce et al. vs. Dunham et al.
124—The People ex rel. Calton vs. Flanigan.
156—Whithead vs. Kennedy.
158—Hollister vs. Opdyke.
167—Porter vs. Waring.
201—Brooks vs. Simm, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
11—Platt vs. Carhart et al.
3—Cheever vs. Lamar.
22—Peetsh vs. The Mayor, &c.
Law and Fact.
157—Ingraham vs. Houghtaling.
165—Devau vs. Martin et al.
171—Dudley vs. Shear et al.
176—Kattenborn vs. Kattenborn et al.
197—Beckhorn vs. Miller et al.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.
202—Harlan vs. Bleecker Street R. R. Co.
203—Bauer vs. Clausen.
208—Bank of North America vs. F. N. B. and C. R. R. Co.
229—May vs. Crow.
232—Mooney vs. Leventritt.
233—May vs. Lalor et al.
234—Moran vs. McSarty et al.
238—Feldman vs. Welp et al.
240—Weil vs. Burchardt.
245—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.
247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood et al.
248—Zschwetzke vs. Crow.
250—Habberman vs. Witters et al.
251—The Tribune Ass. vs. The Sun Print. Ass.
41—Ellis vs. Keyes.
253—Becker vs. Lawrence.

Nos.
255—Grissler et al. vs. Halsted et al.
257—Miller vs. Miller et al.
262—Richards, &c., vs. Rottershall et al.
263—Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley et al.
269—Cumbers vs. Katz.
270—Cruft, &c., vs. Jesucrun.
271—Leslie vs. Javorski.
273—Mercer vs. Duncan et al.
274—Thomson vs. Thomson et al.
277—Worthington vs. McLean et al.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.
279—Same vs. Same.
280—Same vs. Same.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.
286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lauerman et al.
288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.
289—Ballestier vs. Life Ass'n of America.
294—Steinway vs. Steinway et al.
295—Barker vs. Hoff.
296—Leach vs. Scott et al.
298—Fransioli vs. Jones et al.
300—Price vs. Price et al.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
308—Cameron vs. Agnew.
310—Rugen et al. vs. Collins et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
467—Steinbach vs. Brennan, &c.
1579—Sherman vs Hoffman et al.
1641—Fish vs. Felt.
2291—Comstock vs. Drehan.
2043—Salter, &c. vs. Kennedy, &c.
1989—Sperry vs. Pope et al.
2321—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, &c.
1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.
2115—Weinhaus et al. vs. N. Y. Cath. Protectory.
2235—Holden et al. vs. N. Y. Cath. Protectory.

Nos.
1553½—Thorp vs. The Mayor, &c.
73—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
1163—Fisk vs. Bradley.
1055—Warren vs. Ashley.
2157—Molleson et al. vs. Webster et al.
449—Corne vs. Florida R. R. Co.
2295—Gold and Stock Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhausen.
2291—Van Volkenburgh vs. Drake.
1188½—Bauer vs. Leppert et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

No. 3994—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

New Nos.
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
674½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
2077—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
278—Beck vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
927—Hall vs. Robbins.
1995—Weber vs. Craig.
2081—Clark vs. Waters et al.
670—Christie et al. vs. Van Orden.
736—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
2196—Nash vs. The Mayor, &c.
779—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2336—Thompson, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.

New Nos.
2329—Toal vs. The Mayor, &c.
120—Lilla vs. Ward.
1816—Duffy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1915—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2248—Garvey vs. The Mayor, &c.
2275—French vs. The Mayor, &c.
14—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, &c.
2085—Inson vs. [illegible]
648—Jackson vs. [illegible]
625—Strasburger vs. [illegible]ding et al.
2014—Boeas vs. Herron.
2274—Halliday vs. The Mayor, &c.
2337—Davies vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
751—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al.
781—Adsit vs. Noyes.
1811—Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.
1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, &c.
1743—Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow et al.
879—Potts vs. Hyman.
863—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.

Nos.
741—Starin vs. Kelly.
709—Weed vs. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.
509—Petrie vs. Pullen.
835—Metcalf et al. vs. N. Y. P. Glass Co.
407—Firmin vs. Malloy.
865—Jones vs. Rutter.
783—Gibson vs. Yaquierdo.
761—Gentil vs. Brennan, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on—No. 924. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.
8—Gans vs. Ridley.
4—Bensel et al. vs. Gray.
5—Gray vs. Sensel.

No.
14—Pursell vs. N. Y. L. Ins. & T. Co. et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
690—Latasa vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1999—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1002—Schwartz vs. Peck.
1150—Clark vs. Porter.
728½—Gardner vs. Sherwood.
601—Moody vs. Schieffelin.
2122—Kalchar vs. Bleecker St. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
381½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.

Nos.
573—Burke vs. Gardner.
890—Matt et al. vs. White et al.
891—Collins et al. vs. White et al.
892—Watterbury vs. White et al.
1104½—Weller vs. Israel.
1131—Draper vs. Rinaldo.
1468—Mawaley, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1093—Hook, &c., vs. Mathews.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1309—Harrison vs. Conger.
1917½—Westervelt versus The Mayor, &c.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1208—Hayman et al. vs. Stevenson.
1367—Lees vs. Mich. Cen. R. R. Co.
1368—Roper vs. O'Hara.
1370—Pelham vs. Hale.
1371—French et al. vs. Adams.
3372—Freund vs. Walteck.
1373—Wygand vs. Rice.
1374—Appleby vs. Johnson.
1375—Dickie vs. Dickie.
1376—Coffin vs. Coffin.
1377—Denby vs. Lab.'s M. Ben. Society.

Nos.
1378—Morton et al. vs. Bodke.
1379—Taylor vs. Smith.
1380—Rinaldo vs. Hastings.
1381—Power vs. Rowe et al.
1382—Bank of N. America vs. Penn et al.
1383—McGuire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1384—Van Allen vs. Monticovitz.
1385—Ecket et al. vs. Smith.
1385½—Mordecai vs. Ferris, Jr.
1386—White vs. Worth et al.
1387—Wilkinson et al. vs. Weiner.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

No.
6—Wheeler vs. Murray.

No.
16—Bates vs. Pelton.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.
52—Vanderpoel vs. The Mayor, &c.
46—McCann vs. Smith et al.
54—Binnings vs. The Mayor, &c.
58—Brady vs. Brady.
78—Carpenter vs. Weisendanger.
44—Blunt vs. The Mayor, &c.
174—— vs. ——.

Nos.
137—Vels vs. Dupuy.
3—Nagle vs. Stagg, &c.
6—Costigan vs. Huyler.
19—Grover vs. Metzler et al.
21—Morange vs. Conover et al.
25—Williams vs. Slote et al.
48—Twomly vs. Cen. P. W. and H. R. R. R. Co.
49—Johnson vs. Morgan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
2147—Atwater et al. vs. Lorillard St. Co.
5970—Herrmann vs. Maher.
5220—Winter vs. Meehan, &c.
3773—Keogh vs. Shurreoger.
3774—Jacobs vs. Jacobs et al.
3733—Johnson vs. Kearney.
3906—Hart vs. Hunt et al.
3777—Wright vs. O'Donnell.

Nos.
3778—Same vs. Same.
4425—Johnson vs. Barnett.
3730—Kurtz vs. Shulze.
5923—Spring et al. vs. Murray, &c.
5924—Davis et al. vs. Murray, &c.
3319—Friedlander et al. vs. Epstein.
3536—Heissenbuttel vs. Wagner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
6160—Schwarzchild et al. vs. Oppenheimer et al.
3622—Phillips vs. Coleman.
5806—Mulligan vs. Conner.
6297—Talcott vs. Samuels.
6368—Krakauer vs. Hardman.
6382—Hines et al. vs. Hines.
5849—Siebrecht vs. Shook et al.
3740—Cohen vs. Bloom.

Nos.
4660—Montes et al. vs. Desendorf.
3718—Platt vs. Bang.
3739—Titus vs. Schwind.
1031—Wolfangel vs. Lindenkreuz.
6345—Aborn et al. vs. Wallace et al.
6346—Same vs. Same.
4789—Stoddard vs. Sherwin et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
5700—Mulligan vs. Hyman.
5905—Goetzel vs. Lynch.
6192—Strause vs. Mendel.
5120—Pabst et al. vs. Benedict et al.
4476—Flynn vs. Hart.
6012—Murtha vs. Garrison.
5940—Nat. Park Bank vs. Bunn et al.
5426—Schacht vs. Elias et al.

Nos.
6202—Palletreau et al. vs. Ind. Ex. Co.
3732—Tracey et al. vs. Reilly et al.
5882—Jose vs. Gotze.
5684—Fitzpatrick vs. Murray.
5467—Hawksworth et al. vs. Muier.
6222—Hibbler et al. vs. Hemboldt I. Works.
6223—Third Nat. Bank vs. Dickson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

James Burns and Thomas Greaves, robbery.
Timothy O'Conner, James Heustem and William Gorman, robbery.
Frederick Green, John Roberts and John Reiner, rape.
Frederick Bernard, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Gilmore, burglary.
Elias McKnight, burglary.
James Sullivan and Alfred English, burglary.
John Keefe, burglary.

George Simonson and Alfred Black, burglary.
Mary Mead, grand larceny.
James Andrew, grand larceny.
Richard Scott, grand larceny.
Frank Santer, grand larceny.
Richard Scott, grand larceny.
Frank Deane, grand larceny.
John Thompson and John Sullivan, grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 H. & St. J. 8s, c. 82¼	200 Lake Shore......c. 64¼
10,000 do.......... 82⅜	2400 do.......... 64¼
10,000 do.......... 82¼	1100 do.......s3. 64⅛
5,000 do.......... 82	500 do.........c. 64¼
5,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 86¾	100 do.......b3. 64⅜
5,000 do.......... 86⅞	10 do.......... 64
17,000 do.......... 87	100 do.......s3. 64¼
10,000 do.......s3. 87	1000 do.......... 64⅜
20,000 Mo. 6s, F. '94-5. 103½	100 do.........c. 64⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.....c. 107	200 do.......b3. 64½
20 do.......... 106⅞	300 do.......s3. 64⅜
700 North-western... 40½	8 do.......... 64
100 do.......... 40⅝	12 do.......... 64⅛
500 do.......... 40¾	1500 do.......... 64⅜
1200 do.......... 40⅝	500 do.........c. 64¼
900 do.......... 40½	400 do.......... 64¼
200 do.......... 40⅝	400 do.......s3. 64⅛
800 West. Union...... 75⅞	820 St. Paul Pref...... 70½
900 do.......b3. 76	300 do.......b3. 70⅝
2800 do.......... 76	100 do.......... 70½
100 do.......s3. 75⅞	200 St. Paul.......... 37⅝
400 do.......b3. 76	800 do.......... 37¾
100 do.........c. 76	200 do.......... 37⅝
100 North-west. Pf. b3. 58¼	50 do.......... 37½
100 do.......... 58¼	300 do.......... 37¾
100 do.........c. 58⅜	400 do.......... 37½
100 do.......... 58⅝	800 Ohio & Miss...b3. 18
100 Wells-Fargo...b3. 82½	300 do.......... 18
100 Erie Railway..... 15⅞	200 do.......... 17⅞
1200 Pacific Mail..... 37¾	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf...c. 28
100 do.........c. 37¾	200 do.......... 28½
300 do.......... 37⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 20½
500 do.......... 37½	200 do.......... 20⅝
100 do.........c. 37⅜	300 do.......... 20¾
100 do.......... 37⅜	100 do.........c. 20⅞
100 do.......... 37¼	100 do.......... 20⅞
925 Mich. Cen........ 58½	10 do.......s3. 20⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..........12.119⅞	$1,100 U. S. 5-20, R., '67.......b.c. 119¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '76....100	100 Illinois Cen...b. c. 99⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s, '77....100	100 C. & Pitts. gt'd. b. c. 90
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 42¾	45 do.........c. 90¼
10,000 Va. 6s, Con., x	100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 58⅝
mat. cp. b. c. 68¼	250 do.......... 58½
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st. 113	100 do.......... 58⅝
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 107	100 do.......... 58¾
1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 40⅛	100 do.......... 58⅝
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 109	100 do.......... 58¼
2,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. 91	600 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3. 64⅛
14,000 Mil. & S. P. 1st,	2000 do.......... 64¼
L. C. Div..... 97½	600 do.......... 64½
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st,	500 do.........c. 64⅜
I. & M. Div... 86½	1300 do.......... 64¼
17,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F.. 81	300 do.......s3. 64¼
2,000 L. & W. B. C. b. c. 96½	300 do.......... 64⅜
4,500 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 82	3800 do.......... 64¼
5,000 do.......... 82¼	300 do.........c. 64¼
10,000 N. W. C. C. G... 87	1300 do.......s3. 64⅛
10,000 do.......... 87¼	100 do.......... 64⅛
57,000 do......b. c. 87¼	600 do.........c. 64⅛
1,000 Erie 3d........ 98	300 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 40½
3,000 Mich. So. 2d...101½	200 do.......... 40⅜
4,000 Mich. Cen. 7s..102	300 do.......b3. 40½
4,000 Gal. & C. 1st...107⅞	600 do.......b3. 40⅝
2,000 Har. 1st 7s C..115½	500 do.......... 40⅝
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 73	700 do.......s3. 40½
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bds. 104⅜	1000 do.......... 40⅜
14,000 Union Pac. 1st. 103	400 do.......... 40⅞
1,000 Union Pac. S. F. 94⅝	1400 do.......... 40¾
1,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 88½	200 do.......s3. 40½
2,000 S. L. & I. M. 1st. 97	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 58½
1,000 Alt. & T. H. inc. 68¼	100 do.......... 58¼
3,000 Tol. & Wab. c. c. 84	100 do.......... 58
5 Bk. of Commerce. 115½	100 do.......... 58⅛
10 German Am. B'k. 80	100 do.......b3. 58¼
7 Bk. of America..149	100 do.......s3. 58½
5 Fourth Nat. B'k. 93	100 do.......... 58½
100 Mar. & p.....b. c. 9	100 do.......s3. 58¼
100 At. & Pac. Tel...... 18¾	100 do.......... 58¾
200 do...b. c. s3. 18½	100 do.......... 59¼
100 W. U. Tel. b. c. b3. 75⅞	100 do.......... 59⅜
700 do.......s3. 75¾	100 do.......... 59
500 do.......... 75¾	100 do.......... 58⅞
100 do.......b3. 75¾	100 do.......... 58¾
500 do.........c. 75¾	25 Cen. R. of N. J. b. c. 103
800 do.......... 75⅝	200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. c. 37¼
10 do.......... 76	200 do.......... 37¼
100 U. S. Express..... 61	100 do.......... 37⅜
30 do......b. c. 61⅛	500 do.......... 37½
100 do.......... 61	100 do.......... 37⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 82½	200 do.......... 37½
49 do......b. c. 83	600 C., M. & S. P. Pf. b. c. 70½
25 Adams Ex. b. c. c. 103	100 do.......... 70⅝
1300 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 37¼	80 do.......s3. 70¼
2400 do.......... 37⅛	200 do.......s3. 70½
500 do.......... 37¼	10 D., L. & W. b. c. c. 118¼
700 do.......... 37⅜	19 N. Y., N. H. & Hart. 150½
300 do.......... 37½	200 Morris & Essex..102½
1100 do.......... 37⅝	10 do......b. c. 102½
800 do.......s3. 37¼	30 Chi. & Alt. Pf. b. c. 106½
300 do.......... 37⅝	100 Reno R. Est. 2d Pf. 104
100 do.........c. 37⅝	15 do......b. c. 104
1100 do.......... 37⅜	400 Han. & St. Jo. b. c. 20¾
200 do.......... 37¼	100 do.......s3. 20⅝
100 do.......s3. 37⅜	100 do......b30. 20¾
200 do.........c. 37⅝	100 do.......s3. 20½
3100 do.......... 37⅛	200 do.......... 20⅝
100 do.......... 37	100 do.......s3. 20¼
500 do.......s3. 37¼	800 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. a. 28½
500 do.........c. 37⅜	100 do.......... 28½
20 N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c. 107	40 P., F. W. & C. g. b. c. 99
700 Erie......b. c. s3. 15¾	200 S. L., I. M. & S. b. c. 15½
200 do.......... 15¾	200 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 17¾
100 do.......b60. 15⅞	600 do.......... 17⅝
100 do.......... 15¾	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

12 Fourth Nat. Bk... 93	2800 Lake Shore....... 64
200 Western Union.... 75⅝	100 do.......s3. 64⅛
400 do.......... 75¾	200 do.......... 64¼
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 37⅝	700 do.......... 64⅜
100 do.......... 37⅜	1000 do.........c. 64⅜
2600 do.......... 37½	100 North-western..... 40⅝
300 do.......b3. 37⅝	100 do......b15. 40⅝
100 do.......b3. 37⅝	300 do.......s3. 40⅝
200 do.......... 37⅝	200 do.......b3. 40⅝
50 U. S. Express.... 61⅛	100 do.......... 40⅝
150 do.......... 61	300 do.......b3. 40⅝
100 do.......... 61¼	100 do.......b3. 40⅞
25 do.......... 61½	400 St. Paul.......b3. 37¼
100 Michigan Cen..... 58½	500 do.......... 37⅜
100 Illinois Central.... 99¾	500 do.......b3. 37⅜
100 St. Paul Pf....... 70½	500 do.......... 37½
100 do.......... 70⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67..........119⅝	$3,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81..........116⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

5,000 Mo. 6s, F. bds.,	90 Un. Pacific...b. c. 72⅜
'94......b. c. 104	100 do.........c. 71⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s, o. b. c. 44⅜	5 Illinois Cen...b. c. 100
6,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 94⅝	100 do.......... 99⅞
5,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 87⅛	100 C. & Pitts. G...b. c. 90¼
3,000 M. & St. P. c. S. F. 81	900 Chi. & N. W. b. c. b3. 40⅞
1,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 95	100 do.......... 40¾
2,000 do.......... 94⅞	500 do.......... 40⅞
7,000 O. & M. C. 94	100 C. & N. W. Pr. b c 59
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 107½	100 do.......... 59¼
5,000 Har. 1st, 7s, r. 115½	200 do.......... 59⅝
10,000 C. P. 1st, S. J. br. 93⅝	100 do.......... 59⅜
30 Ger. Am. Bank.... 80	200 do.......... 59¼
100 West. U. Tel...b. c. 75⅞	100 do.......... 59
300 do.......s3. 75⅝	10 Chi. & R. Island..106½
10 U. S. Express..... 61⅝	100 do.......b. c. 106¼
300 do......b. c. 62	200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 37⅜
5 Adams Ex.....b. c. 102¾	600 do.......s3. 37½
175 do.......... 103	200 do.......... 37⅝
700 Pacific Mail...b. c. 37½	200 do.......b3. 37¾
500 do......s60. 37⅝	100 do.......... 37⅝
200 do.......... 37⅜	400 do.......... 37½
800 do.......... 37¼	800 Chic., M. & S. P. Pf.,
700 Erie Railway...b. c. 15¾	b. c.......... 71
400 do.......s3. 15⅝	1000 do.......... 71¼
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 58⅜	100 do.......... 71½
150 do.......... 58½	900 do.......... 71¼
100 do.......... 58⅝	300 do.......s3. 71
300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3. 64⅛	300 T., W. & W...b. c. 3¼
900 do.......... 64⅜	200 H. & St. J...b. c. 20⅜
200 do.......... 64¼	200 do.......... 20
300 do.......... 64⅜	50 H. & S. J. Pf. b. c. 28⅜
300 do.......b3. 64½	100 do.......... 28
300 do.......s3. 64⅜	100 do.......... 27¾
100 do.......b3. 64⅜	100 do.......... 28
400 do.......... 64¼	30 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 4
400 do.......... 64⅛	40 Morris & Essex..102⅜
400 do......x. d. 62½	45 do......b. c. 102¼
200 do.......s3. 62	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..123	100 N. W. Pref....b3. 59
3,000 N. W. C. C. G. b3. 87¼	100 do.......... 58¾
15,000 do.......... 87¼	100 do.......s3. 58¾
7,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 40½	100 St. Paul.......... 37⅜
5,000 C. P., San. J. br. 93⅝	100 do.......b3. 37½
400 West. Union...... 75⅝	100 do.......... 37½
100 do.......... 75¾	100 do.......... 37⅝
400 Pacific Mail...... 37¼	500 do.......... 37¾
100 do.......s3. 37¼	100 do.......... 37½
1000 do.......... 37⅞	100 St. Paul Pref..... 70⅞
700 do.......... 37½	300 do.......b3. 70⅞
400 do.......... 37⅝	200 do.......... 71
50 United States Ex. 62	100 do.......... 71¼
100 Erie Pref....... 31	200 do.......... 71⅛
100 do.......... 30	300 do.......b3. 71¼
100 Mich. Cen...... 58½	100 do.......... 71⅛
100 do.......s3. 58⅝	200 do.......... 71
25 N. J. Central...... 103½	100 Del. Lack. & W...118¼
100 Rock Island...... 106½	300 do.......... 118
300 Lake Shore...x. d. 62½	50 Fort Wayne....... 99¼
100 do.......b3. 62¼	100 Chic. Bur. & Q'cy. 115¾
800 do.......... 62¼	200 Ohio & Miss..... 17⅝
100 do.......s3. 62¼	100 do.......... 17⅜
100 do.......b3. 62¼	200 Han. & St. Jo..... 20
200 Union Pacific...... 71½	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref... 27⅞
500 North-western... 40⅝	200 do.......... 27¾
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 11½	100 C., C. & I. C....... 3¾

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The great feature in stock speculation to-day was the buoyancy exhibited by the Western railroad shares. North-western Preferred rose from 58 to 59⅝, while the common advanced to 40⅞. The strength displayed by this stock is based on the belief that the company is in good financial condition, and that the coming Winter will witness the repeal of the so-called "Granger" laws, which are now almost universally conceded to have been impolitic and calculated to prove more prejudicial to the interests of the people of the State than to the railroads. The repeal of those laws, or the declaration of their unconstitutionality by the Supreme Court, will leave the companies at liberty to charge more remunerative rates, and this, with the large accession to both the passenger and freight traffic which the Centennial year is sure to bring with it, cannot fail to enhance the value of railway property. St. Paul was favorably affected by similar causes, the common stock rising to 37¾, and the preferred to 71½. Lake Shore advanced to 64½, and later fell off to 64, the closing transactions being at 62⅛@62¼, ex dividend of 2 Ꝑ cent. Michigan Central advanced to 58¾, and Western Union to 76, closing at a reaction of ⅜ Ꝑ cent. in both cases. The Hannibal and St. Joseph shares were strong at the opening, but subsequently declined about one Ꝑ cent. Pacific Mail fell off from 37¾ to 37⅛, but afterward recovered most of the decline. The investment shares were strong, and the official list shows continued purchases of odd lots and round amounts. As we have before remarked, this is the healthiest sign possible of the situation, proving as it does confidence on the part of investors, large and small. The exposure of the villainous attempt made yesterday by the bear clique to injure the credit of a prominent mercantile house, and the prompt and complete refutation of the lying statements set afloat about the firm in question, would appear to have had a disheartening effect upon the croakers, as these gentry let the day pass without exploiting any fresh canards.

There was a decidedly easier feeling in the money market to-day, and lower rates prevailed under the increased offerings by financial institutions, as well as individual capitalists. Borrowers on call supplied their requirements early in the day at 6@7 Ꝑ cent., but in the afternoon business was done at 5 Ꝑ cent., and near the close at even lower rates. Prime mercantile paper continues in demand at 6½ to 8 Ꝑ cent., the tendency of the market being toward lower rates in the early future. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $1,000,000.

The foreign advices reported a slight advance in consols and United States bonds at London to-day. The recent advance in the Bank of England minimum rate of discount to 5 Ꝑ cent. has the effect of attracting bullion to the bank, which to-day made a further gain of £202,000 sterling on balance. Three months' discounts in the open market are quoted at 4 Ꝑ cent. Consols closed at 93 11-16 for money, and at 93 15-16 for the account; old 1865s at 104½@104¾, 1867s at 107¾@108, 10-40s at 106⅛@106¼, and new 5s at 105⅛. To-morrow is fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. The business in sterling to-day was light, and bills on London sold at $4 84 for 60 days, and at $4 88 for demand. Gold was quiet, with all the transactions at 112⅞ and 112¾, the former having been the opening and closing quotation. Cash gold loaned from 7 Ꝑ cent. interest for carrying to flat.

Government bonds were firm and slightly higher than yesterday. In railroad mortgages the leading feature was the active inquiry for Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold, and Milwaukee and St. Paul issues. The former rose to 87¼, the highest price for some time past, and were in brisk demand at the close. Central Pacifics advanced to 104⅜, and Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 94½. Hannibal & St. Joseph convertible was active, and advanced to 82⅜. Ohio and Mississippi Sinking Funds, and St. Louis and Iron Mountain firsts were 1 Ꝑ cent. higher, selling at 95 and 97 respectively. State bonds were firm. Missouri funded of 1894-5, advanced to 104, and do. of 1876 and 1877 to 100. Tennessees sold at 44¾ for old, and 42¾ for new.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

Gold receipts	$375,984 62
Gold payments	1,300,442 23
Gold balance	43,418,294 34
Currency receipts	979,918 30
Currency payments	1,013,050 41
Currency balance	35,232,562 28
Customs	171,000 00
Gold certificates canceled and sent to Washington	886,800 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 12.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116¾	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1867s, coupon	119¾	119⅞
Bills on London	$4 84	$4 84
New-York Central	107	107
Rock Island	106¼	106¼
Pacific Mail	37⅞	37⅝
St. Paul	37½	37½
St. Paul Preferred	70½	71
Lake Shore	64	*62¼
North-west	40⅜	40⅝
North-west Preferred	57⅞	58¾
Western Union	75¾	75⅝
Union Pacific	72½	71½
Wabash	3⅛	3¼
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118⅛	118⅛
New-Jersey Central	103	103
Panama	130	133
Erie	15⅞	15⅝
Ohio	17⅞	17¾
C., C. and I. C	3¾	3¾
Harlem	133½	133½

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	107	107	140
Erie	15⅞	15⅝	2,400
Erie Preferred	31	30	200
Lake Shore	64½	64	38,000
Wabash	3¼	3¼	300
North-western	40⅞	40⅜	12,600
North-western Preferred	59⅝	58	2,700
Rock Island	106½	106¼	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37¾	37¼	7,450
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	71½	70½	7,000
Pittsburg	90¼	90	295
Del., Lack. & Western	118¼	118⅛	450
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	115¾	115¾	100
Michigan Central	58¾	58⅜	2,275
Illinois Central	99¾	99⅝	250
Union Pacific	71⅞	71½	390
Mariposa	9	9	100
C., C. & Indiana Central	3¾	3	130
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20⅞	20	2,310
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	28½	27¾	1,450
Ohio & Mississippi	18	17⅝	2,400
Missouri Pacific	12½	11½	200
Iron Mountain	15½	15½	200
Western Union	76	75⅝	9,200
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	18¾	18½	400
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¼	21,900
Adams Express	103	103	200
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	82½	82½	249
United States Express	62	61	905
Total sales			108,644

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	122¾	123
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119¾	120
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	120¾	121
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114	114½
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114	114½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116⅜	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116½	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	119¾	120
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	120	120⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	120½	121
United States 10-40s, registered	117½	117⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	118¼	118½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅝	116⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116⅝	116⅞

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $239,000 for interest and $86,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$32,312,000
Gold balances	1,477,336
Currency balances	2,076,847

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$74,896,406
Currency balances	3,692,720
Gold exchanges	5,095,332
Gold balances	721,231

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	25	N. Y. Reg't B. Loan	103¾
Alabama 5s, 1886	25	N. Y. Reg. C. & L'n	104
Alabama 8s, 1886	25	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	115
Ark. 6s, Funded	37	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	116
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss.	11	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	116½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	11	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	117
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	11	N. C. 6s, old, J. & Ju.	16½
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	11	N. C. 6s, Ap. & O.	16¼
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	11	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	53
Connecticut 6s	105	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A & O.	53
Georgia 7s, new bds.	100½	N. C. 6s, do., c. o., J. & J.	36
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	99	N. C. 6s, do., c. o., A. & O.	36
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	99½	N. C. 6s, F. A. '66	8½
Indiana 5s	100	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	8½
Ill. Coup. 6s, 1877	100	N. C. 6s, N. B., J. & J.	8
Ill. Coup. 6s, 1879	100	N. C. 6s, S. T., Cl. 1	2½
Illinois War Loan	100½	N. C. 6s, S. T., Cl. 2	2½
Kentucky 6s	100⅝	N. C. 6s, S. T., Cl. 3	2½
Louisiana 6s	40	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	40	Ohio 6s, '86	108½
La. 6s, n. Float'g Dbt.	40⅛	Rhode Island 6s	106
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	40⅛	South Carolina 6s	34½
La. 6s, Levee bds.	40	S. C. 6s, Ja. & Ju.	34
La. 8s, Levee bds.	25	S. C. 6s, Ap. & O.	33¾
La. 8s, L. bds. of 1875.	40⅛	S. C. 6s, F. A. '66	34½
Louisiana 8s of 1910.	10	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	34
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	104	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	34
Michigan 6s, 1883	106	S. C. 7s, '88	35
Michigan 7s, 1890	110	S. C. 6s, N. F. B.	4¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100	Tenn. 6s, old	44¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	100	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	42¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	100	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	42½
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	100	Texas 10s, '76	102
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	100½	Virginia 6s, old	37
F'd'g bs., due '94-95	104	Va. 6s, N. B., '66	38
L'g bs., due '81 to '91 in.	102¾	Va. 6s, N. B., '67	38
Asylum or U., due '92	103	Va. 6s, Con. Bds.	75
H. & St. Jo., due '76.	99½	Va. 6s, ex. ma. C.	68
H. & St. Jo., due '86	102	Va. 6s, Con., 2d S.	36
H. & St. Jo., due '87	102⅛	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	68⅝

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Al. & Sus. 1st bds	113⅛	Cl. & Tol. New bds	104
Al. & Sus. 2d bds	107	C., P. & A. old bds	102
B., H. & Erie 1st	18⅝	C., P. & A. new bds	103
B., H. & Erie guar.	18	Det., M. & T. bds	102½
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	40	Buf. & Erie new bds	103
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	30	Buf. & State Line 7s	100¼
Chic. & Alton 1st	109	Lake Shore Div. bds	103
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s	109	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	103½
C., R. I. & P. s. f. 6s, '95	101	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	95
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new	114¼	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	95
C. R. of N. J., Conv.	106⅝	Mar. & Cin. 1st	109½
L. & W. B. Con., g.	96	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	101¾
Am. D. & Imp. Bds.	100½	M. C. 1st, 8s, 1882, S. F.	113
M. & S. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	116	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102½
M. & S. P. 2d 7 3-10, P. D.	97½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	101
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, $ G. RD.	90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, £ G. RD.	92	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100
M. & S. P. 1st, La C. D.	97	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103¼
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	86¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st reg.	116
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & D.	80½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., 1885	112½
M. & S. P. 1st, H. & D.	80½	Harlem 1st, 7s, coup.	115½
M. & S. P. 1st, C. & M.	91	North Missouri 1st	85⅞
M. & S. P. Con. S. F.	80⅞	O. & M. Consol. S. F.	94¼
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	89	O. & M. Consol.	93¼
C. & N. W. S. F.	105	O. & M. 2d, Consol.	73
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	101	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	104⅜
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	101¼	Cen. Pac. San. J. B.	93⅜
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	93½	Cen. Pac., C. & O. 1st.	91⅝
C. & N. W. 1st	105	Western Pacific bds.	96¾
C. & N. W. Coup. G. B.	87¼	Union Pac. 1st bds.	103
C. & N. W. Reg. G. B.	85½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	101¼
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	107½	Union Pac. S. F.	94½
Penin. 1st, Conv.	101	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	88¼
Win. & St. Pet. 1st.	79	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	113¼
Win. & St. Pet. 2d	62	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	106⅝
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, S F.	106⅜	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	102
Mor. & Es. 1st	115	C. & P. Con. S. F.	108
Mor. & Es. 2d	110½	C. & P. 4th S. F.	100⅝
Mor. & Es. bds, 1900	100½	C., C. & I. 1st	45
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71	107	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	97
Mor. & Es. 1st, Con. G.	106	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	69
Erie 1st, Ext'd	106	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	87
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	104	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	68
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	97½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	79½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	69
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	97	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	83
Long Dock bds	102¼	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	60
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	85	T. & W. 2d	54
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	82⅛	T. & W. Con. Conv.	33¾
D. & S. City, 2d Div.	104	Han. & Naples 1st	29
C. F. & Minn. 1st	81½	Great West. 1st, '88.	84
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	26	Great West. 2d, '93	54
Ind., Bl. & W. 2d	10	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	46½
M. So. 7 Ꝑ ct. 2d	101½	W. U. bds., 1900, C.	98
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 Ꝑ c.	106½	W. U. bds., 1900, R.	98⅛
Cl. & Tol. S. F.	106¼		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	148	Hanover	85
American Exchange	115¾	Import'rs' & Trad'rs'	190
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Manhattan	150
Central National	99	Mechanics'	140¼
City	300	Mercantile	104
Commerce	115⅛	Merchants'	118
Corn Exchange	133	Metropolitan	125
First National	200	Nassau	103
Fourth National	92	New-York	128
German-American	76	State of New-York	104

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	103
City 6s, new	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	135	136
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅜	54½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52⅛	52¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43⅜	43½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20⅝
Northern Central Railroad	37⅞	38
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103	103⅛

The Farragut Fire Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of *Five Ꝑ cent.* and an extra dividend of *Two and One-half Ꝑ cent.*

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Three and One-half Ꝑ cent.* upon the capital, guarantee surplus, and special reserve fund.

The Amity Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four Ꝑ cent.*

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten Ꝑ cent.*, payable on demand at No. 59 Liberty street.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of *Five Ꝑ cent.*

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876.

On this forenoon trade in horned Cattle on a light run was active. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 10c.@12¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 5¾ to 7¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove sales were effected from 9c.@12¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 5 to 10 cwt.; From 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows generally held on sale. Smooth quality Veals in fair demand at 10c.@11c. Ꝑ ℔. Grass Calves sold at 4c. Ꝑ ℔. Sheep slow of sale on a heavy run: prices, 5¼c.@7c. Ꝑ ℔. Lambs not quoted. On yesterday afternoon Live Hogs sold at 8c. Ꝑ ℔.; none on sale to-day. City Dressed easier of sale than heretofore, yet not active, at 9½c.@10¼c. Ꝑ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self, 109 common Illinois Steers at 10c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 96 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon, 89 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe, 29 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. Ꝑ ℔., with $1 off Ꝑ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 75 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for A. N. Monroe, 15 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. Ꝑ ℔., with $1 off Ꝑ head, weight 6¾ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 67 generally good Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 20 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 45 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 19 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. Ꝑ ℔., with $1 on Ꝑ head, weight 6½ cwt. R. Knowlton sold 1 Bull, weight 1,290 ℔., at 4c. Ꝑ ℔.; 4 State Veals, weight 504 ℔., at 10c. Ꝑ ℔.; 3 State Veals, weight 520 ℔., at 10½c. Ꝑ ℔.; 1 State Veal, weight 196 ℔., at 11c. Ꝑ ℔. T. Gilles sold for self 42 choice Illinois Steers, with a few fair Cattle among them, from 11c.@12¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 30 State Sheep, weight 2,330 ℔., at 5½c. Ꝑ ℔.; 181 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,020 ℔., at 6c. Ꝑ ℔.; 199 State Sheep, weight 15,340 ℔., at 5¾c. Ꝑ ℔.; 115 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,270 ℔., at 6½c. Ꝑ ℔.; 170 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,940 ℔., at 6⅞c. Ꝑ ℔.; 32 Grass Calves, weight 8,870 ℔., at 4c. Ꝑ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 130 Ohio Hogs, live weight, 198 ℔. Ꝑ head, at 8c. Ꝑ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for A. Campbell 57 Cherokee Steers at 9¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 15 Kansas Oxen at 10¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 72 Kansas Steers at 10¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6 to 6¼ cwt.; for Foster & Keith, 16 Kentucky Oxen at 11c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for Meyers & Seymour 15 Virginia Oxen and Steers, mixed, at 11½c.@12½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for Tolimon 21 common Jersey Steers at 10c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 255 Illinois Steers at 10½c.@12½c. Ꝑ ℔., being generally fair quality Cattle, weight 7 cwt., scant, to 8¾ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for Hedges & Co. 52 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for A. Gillespie 62 Beeves, terms not obtained. B. Westheimer sold for Christie & Schean 217 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9¾c.@11½c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 5 to 7 cwt.; for M. B. Doty 33 Indiana Oxen and Steers mixed at 9c.@12½c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 7 to 10 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for L. Meyers & Co. 20 Virginia Cows, Heifers and Steers mixed, at 9c. Ꝑ ℔.; weight 5¼ cwt.; 13 Virginia Oxen at 12c.@12¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 9 to 10 cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 464 Illinois Sheep, weight 39,570 ℔., at 5¼c. Ꝑ ℔.; 165 State Sheep, weight 13,280 ℔., at 6½c. Ꝑ ℔.; 398 Ohio Sheep, weight 36,580 ℔., at $6 43¾ Ꝑ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 26 Jersey Ewes, weight 2,310 ℔., at 6c. Ꝑ ℔.; 169 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 14,150 ℔., at 6c. Ꝑ ℔.; 176 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 18,740 ℔., at 7c. Ꝑ ℔.; 377 Illinois Sheep, weight 32,970 ℔., at 6⅛c. Ꝑ ℔.; 550 Illinois Sheep, weight 46,650 ℔., at 6½c. Ꝑ ℔., held on sale 11 cars of Sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 638 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 224 Veals and Calves, 2,472 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,029 Sheep and Lambs, 11 Cows, 76 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 3,679 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 991 head of horned Cattle, 4,172 Sheep, 3,088 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 10, 1876: 33 Beeves, 2,451 Sheep, 211 Calves, 4,077 Hogs, 15 Horses.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 629 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,907 head, or 171 cars, of which 60 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 329 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 158 cars less—and 304 cars for the same week last year; the market was quiet; but few lots offering; the majority of fresh receipts were through consignments; some few lots more of good shipping Cattle could have been disposed of readily; Eastern dealers have returned home to-day; only 12 cars were disposed of; a few odd lots only remain unsold; sales of Canada stockers, averaging 927 ℔., at $4 20; Ohio Steers, averaging 1,040 to 1,102 ℔., at $5; 1,229 ℔., at $5 70; Indiana Steers, averaging 1,227 ℔., at $5 37½; Michigan stockers, averaging 773 ℔., at $3 50; 780 ℔., at $4; Cows and Heifers at $3 37½@$4 12½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 5,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,000 head, against 5,600 head for the same time last week, and 13,400 head for the same week last year; the market was slow and the demand light; Eastern dealers about supplied; 600 head of Canada Sheep and Lambs and 1,600 head of Western Sheep were disposed of; 6 cars of Western Sheep, good quality, remain unsold; sales of Canada Sheep and Lambs at $6 25@$6 90; Ohio Sheep, averaging 118 ℔., at $6 12½; 94 at $5 20@$5 50; Michigan Sheep, averaging 89 ℔., at $5 12½; Indiana Sheep, averaging 98 ℔., at $5 55; about all the sales were for Eastern markets. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,800 head, against 9,300 head for the same time last week, and 15,300 head for the same week last year; the market was fairly active; sales of 1,700 head of Yorkers at $7 40@$7 45, the majority at the latter price; 400 head heavy Hogs at $7 35@$7 50; only a few odds and ends remain unsold.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Cattle—The market has been moderately active during the past week, but prices have declined ⅛c.@¼c.; the very best are quoted at $6@$6 75; first quality, $5@$6; medium or good fair quality, $4@$4 87½; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, $3@$4; most sales at $4@$5 75; receipts, 2,083 head; sales, 1,696 head. Hogs have been in good demand and prices are ½c.@¾c. higher; the range was from $10@$10 50, a few Extra at $10 75; receipts, 570 head. Sheep have been tolerably active at unchanged rates; the range was from $4 50@$7; receipts, 3,238 head.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Estimated receipts, 3,000 head; active and firm; common stock, $2 62½@$3 50; medium to good, $4@$4 50; choice Steers, $5 65@$5 75; good do., $4 60@$5 12½; shipments, 1,600 head. Hogs—Estimated receipts, 30,000 head; opened active and firm, but later the market weakened; sales Packers, $7 10@$7 40; Bacon grades, $7 20@$7 35; New-England grades, $7 30@$7 45; shipments, 2,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,400 head; market active and firm at $4@$5 62½ for common to good shipping.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Hogs active at $7@$7 15; receipts, 3,000 head.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	18	Leather, sides	18,447
Beans, bbls	471	Resin, bbls	7,725
B. E. Peas, bags	209	Spirits Turp., bbls	242
Cotton, bales	5,826	Beef, pkgs	162
Copper, bbls	64	Pork, pkgs	636
Dried fruit, pkgs	23	Cut Meats, pkgs	743
Eggs, bbls	735	Lard, tcs	1,089
Flour, bbls	13,002	Lard, kegs	200
Wheat, bushels	17,000	Butter, pkgs	2,808
Corn, bushels	24,682	Cheese, pkgs	486
Oats, bushels	2,946	Dressed Hogs	458
Malt, bushels	3,050	Oil Cake, pkgs	1,730
Rye, bushels	22	Pea-nuts, bags	209
Barley, bushels	12,500	Rice, pkgs	100
Peas, bushels	31,885	Rice-chaff, bags	470
Meal, bags	793	Skins, bales	10
Oat-meal, bbls	24	Tallow, pkgs	21
Grass-seed, bags	567	Tobacco, hhds	129
Hops, bales	917	Tobacco, pkgs	266
Hides, No.	225	Whisky, bbls	329
Hides, bales	348	Wool, bales	2
Lead, pigs	188		

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate demand, with Yellow quoted at from 31c.@32½c. Ꝑ ℔.; fancy lots higher.

CANDLES—Have been selling very moderately, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. Ꝑ ℔.

COFFEE—Quiet, but quoted steady; 5,000 bags Rio, by the Frigga, at New-Orleans, sold at 17¾c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery at generally lower prices. Ordinary quoted at 9⅞c.; Low Middling, 12 7-16c.@12 11-16c.; Middling, 13⅛c.@13 5-16c. Ꝑ ℔....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 804 bales, (of which 182 bales were on last evening,) including 140 bales to shippers, and 664 bales to spinners....The movements for forward delivery have been fair, but at somewhat irregular figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 19,100 bales, (of which 2,400 bales were on last evening and 16,700 bales to-day,) with 700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 1-32c.; February, 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; March, 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; April, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; May, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; June, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; July, 14¼c.@14 5-16c.; August, 14⅜c.@14 13-32c....The receipts at this port to day were 5,826 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 21,559 bales, against 23,513 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 112,228 bales, against 97,488 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,594,466 bales, against 2,262,777 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 39,362 bales; to the Continent, 16,947 bales; Stock in New-York, 142,555 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 821,036 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Strict Ord.	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ordinary	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
StrictGoodOrd.	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Low Middling	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
StrictLow Mid.	12⅞	13	13⅛	13⅛
Middling	13⅛	13¼	13 5-16	13 5-16
Good Middling	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
StrictGoodMid.	14	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Middling Fair	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Fair	15¼	15⅜	15½	15½

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅛	Low Middling	11⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅛	Middling	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair demand has been reported for State and Western Flour at about steady prices. Superfine and No. 2 selling moderate. Shipping Extras less freely dealt in; City Mill product offered sparingly. Minnesota Extras, especially patent, more sought after. Market otherwise without important alteration. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,400 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4@$5 75; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 10, mainly at $3 65@$3 90; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 20@$4 60, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 20 for prompt delivery; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 15@$6 75, chiefly at $5 85@$6 30; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines, mostly at $4 90@$5 15; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 30, chiefly at $5 90@$6 50, and patent at $6 55@$9 50; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,700 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mills, on the basis of our quotations. ....Southern Flour quiet at unchanged prices: sales, 870 bbls....Rye Flour steady, on sales of 275 bbls., in lots....Corn-meal less active at previous prices; sales equal to 550 bbls....Buckwheat Flour dull at $1 90@$2 30 Ꝑ 100 ℔., the latter an extreme.

GRAIN—A much livelier demand has been reported for Spring, mainly for export, though in good part for milling, at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing strong, on reduced offerings of most qualities. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, but the meagre offerings, especially of prime to very choice Red and Amber, and the more confident views of holders operated against free dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of 231,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 25 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, in store, closing at $1 25 for prime; $1 32@$1 36 for No. 1 Spring, the latter rate (reported) for choice Green Bay, in store; $1 14½ for ungraded Spring, in store; $1 24 for choice No. 2 North-west Spring, (old,) in store; $1 20 for mixed Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 10@$1 12 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 10@$1 11, in store; $1 07@$1 08 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, mostly at $1 07@1 07½, in store; 94c.@$1 03 for rejected Spring, mainly at $1@$1 03, in store; with previous prices bid, and higher figures claimed for Red, Amber, and White Western. Canada Wheat not much sought after, and bids unsatisfactory to sellers....Corn has been in fairly active request, and quoted toward the close a shade stronger in price. Export inquiry good....Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels, at 66c.@66½c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, closing with 66½c. paid and bid; 66c. for new Low Mixed; 58c. for "no grade" new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 55c. (nominally) for unmerchantable; 67c. for new Yellow Western, in which a fair export business has been reported; 73c. (nominally) for old Yellow Western; 73c.@73½c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western afloat; 71½c.@72c. for do., in store; 66¼c.@66¾c., chiefly at 66¾c., for new Yellow Southern; 66c.@67½c. (reported) for new White Southern; 64c. for fair new White Western; 80c. for very choice Yellow Jersey, two years old, (2,200 bushels,) for shipping to Rio Janeiro; and 52½c.@53c. for unsound new Mixed Western....Rye, Malt, and Peas about as last quoted....A very moderate inquiry has been reported for Barley, prices of which were quoted as favoring purchasers, under more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,000 bushels at $1 08 for six-rowed State, (ten car-loads,) delivered at Newark; 90c.@98½c. for two-rowed State, car lots, the latter rate for very choice; 92½c. for good do., in store; $1 10 for No. 3 Canada, (three car-loads,) and $1 23 (reported) for very good Canada West, (Bay)....Oats have been quoted a shade firmer on limited offerings and a moderate demand, with sales reported of 31,000 bushels at 46½c.@47c. for about prime Mixed Western; 45c.@46½c. for Mixed do., poor to good, car lots; 48c.@50c. for White Western, odd lots; 49c.@52c. for good to choice White State; and 44c.@45½c. for No. 3 New-York....Hay and Straw as last quoted....Feed has been in very moderate demand, even in a jobbing way, within the range of $17@$22 as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17 50@$20 Ꝑ ton....Clover-seed steady, with a better export inquiry noted; sales reported of 50 bags choice State, to arrive soon, at 13¼c.; 100 bags prime do. at 13⅛c.; 300 bags about prime do. (reported) at 13½c., and 300 bags Canada, in bond, to arrive, at 13⅛c. Ꝑ ℔.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, further sales of 500 bales, to arrive, January shipments, have been made at 2 15-16c., gold. Market firm.

HIDES—Steady, with sales reported of 500 Montevideo (to arrive) at 21c., gold, 4 months; 1,400 Mexican and 120 Wet-salted Texas on private terms.... Stock in first hands here this morning, 145,900 Hides and 1,401 bales do., against 219,700 Hides and 1,179 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand and held with confidence. We quote: New-York State, new crop, quoted at 10c.@15c., (with choice to fancy at 16c.@18c.;) Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c.

LEATHER—Has been quoted generally steady on a fair inquiry for the more desirable qualities, partly for export.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 250 bbls. good to fancy sold at 50c.@61c.; market steady.

NAILS—Have been in limited request, on the basis of $2 90@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing in a jobbing way.

NAVAL STORES—Quiet and favoring buyers. Strained Resin quoted at $1 60@$1 62½; good do. at $1 67½@$1 72½ Ꝑ 280 ℔. Sales 200 bbls. at $1 72½. ....Spirits Turpentine, 37½c.@38c. for merchantable, Ꝑ gallon. Sales 100 bbls., in lots, at 38c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in less demand, with Western, in bags, quoted at $44@$45, currency.

PETROLEUM—Has been in good demand and again quoted higher....Crude has been in request and quoted at the close up to 8c., in bulk, and 11c., in shipping order, for early delivery. Sales, 2,000 bbls., in bulk, at 7⅞c....Refined has been more sought after, with early delivery quoted at the close up to 14⅛c., with sales of 16,500 bbls....Refined, in cases, 18c.@19½c., with sales of 17,000 cases, part at 18¼c....Naphtha nominal....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close 13⅞c.@14c. Sales, 10,000 bbls. at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more confidence, though not active. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 525 bbls. new Western Mess, uninspected, at $20 75@$21....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 Ꝑ bbl. Sales 200 bbls., Western Prime Mess at $19 75@$20....And for forward delivery, Western Mess has been moderately inquired for, with January options quoted at the close at $21@$21 25; February at $21@$21 25, and March at $21@$21 25.... Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., January, at $21; 500 bbls., February option, at $21, and 1,500 bbls., March, at $20 95@$21 Ꝑ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in less request, with City quoted at 9½c.@10¼c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Western Hogs, 8¾c.@9¼c., as to average and condition....Cut-meats firm and in fair demand....Sales have been reported of 5,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 ℔., at 12c.; 6,500 ℔. Smoking Bellies at 12¼c.@12½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....Also, 149 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 15 ℔. average, at about 12c. And at the West, 100 bxs. Long Cut Hams on private terms, and 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 7⅜c....Bacon strong as to price and wanted for shipment; City Long Clear quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Western Long Clear at 11⅛c. Sales, 200 bxs. City Long Clear for the West Indies at 11¼c.@11⅜c. And, at the West, 100 bxs. Long Clear at 10⅛c., and 300 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10⅜c. Ꝑ ℔....Western Lard quoted about 1-16c.@3-32c. Ꝑ ℔. lower, with a more active business reported for early delivery, mainly for shipment to the Continent....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 950 tcs. strictly prime at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c., closing at 12 13-16c., and 200 tcs. off grade at 12¾c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 1,250 tcs., January options, at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c.; closing at 12 13-16c.; 2,750 tcs. February at 13c.@13 1-16c., closing at 13c.; 2,500 tcs. March at 13 3-16c.@13¼c., closing at 13 3-16c.; 500 tcs. April at 13⅜c., closing at 13 5-16c....City Lard has been in limited demand, with sales reported of 60 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12⅛c. Ꝑ ℔. ....Refined Lard has been in less request, with sales reported of only small lots for the Continent at 13⅛c.@13 3-16c.; for the West Indies at 12½c.; and 300 tcs. for South America, part at 13⅛c....Beef unchanged; sales, 75 bbls. and 100 tcs., the latter City Extra India Mess, within the previous range....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration....Tallow in fair demand and quoted steady, with sales of 70,000 ℔. fair to prime at 9c.@9⅛c., with choice City held at 9⅛c....Also 57 bbls., on private terms.... Stearine steady but quiet for early delivery, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13⅛c.; choice City, 13¼c. Ꝑ ℔.; sales, 250 tcs. Western, for March delivery, on private terms.

RICE—Has been in fair request in a jobbing way, and quoted firm. We quote fair to choice Carolina at $6 50@$7 50; Louisiana at $5 75@$6 75; Rangoon, $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 55@$2 60, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, Ꝑ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been in rather slack demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 45@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.@28c.; St. Martin's, 30c.@33c.

SALTPETRE—Crude inactive at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold.

SKINS—Have been generally quiet, within the previous range.

STARCH—Has been in fair request and firm, with Potato quoted at 4¾c.@5c.; Western Corn quoted at 4¼c.@5c. Ꝑ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been inactive, with Sicily quoted from $85@$140 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 Ꝑ ton.

SUGARS—Raw, dull but steady; sales 200 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c., and 150 hhds. Melado at 6c. Ꝑ ℔. ....Refined, unchanged.

TEAS—Quiet at former rates; sales 300 half-chests Green, and 400 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 11½; sales, 25 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business has been fairly active in this line. Grain rates on berth and charter quoted strong, and rather favoring ship-owners. Market otherwise without further change of importance....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton at 9-32d. for compressed Ꝑ ℔.; 400 bbls. Flour at 3s. Ꝑ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. Ꝑ bushel; and, by steam, 700 bales Cotton at 9-32d. for compressed; 70 tons Leather at 60s.; 250 hhds. Tallow at 35s.; 600 bags Clover-seed at 40s. Ꝑ ton; 500 tcs. Beef at 6s. Ꝑ tierce, 100 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. Ꝑ bbl., and 400 bbls. Apples (of recent shipment) on private terms. Also a British ship, 1,457 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo; two barks with about 2,100 and 1,700 bales Cotton respectively, from Gulf ports, reported at 9-16d. Ꝑ ℔., with option of the Continent, direct, and four ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported as chartered there,) at 9-16d.@⅝d., closing at 19-32d. Ꝑ ℔. And, by steam, Chicago, (of through freight,) equal to 1,600 pkgs. Provisions at 80c.@85c., via Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, and 75c. via Portland, Ꝑ 100 ℔....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. Ꝑ bbl.; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. Ꝑ 280 ℔.; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, chiefly at 10½d. Ꝑ 60 ℔., and small lots of Clover-seed at 40s. Ꝑ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted nominally at 3s. 6d. Ꝑ bbl....For the United Kingdom direct, a British bark, 472 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 4½d. Ꝑ quarter.... For Bristol, by sail, 500 tons Slate, reported (as of recent shipment) at 25s. Ꝑ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 418 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, (a re-charter,) at 6s. 9d., (over third of cargo in bags;) a Norwegian bark, 555 tons, with about 3,700 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, 484 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do., at 6s. 4½d., (with short lay days;) another, 647 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters do., at 6s. 4½d.; a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters do., (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 6s. 9d. Ꝑ quarter....For Havre, a British brig, 433 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. Ꝑ bbl.; and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1 3-16c. Ꝑ ℔....For the Continent, a Russian brig, 600 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 1½d. Ꝑ bbl.; and a British bark, with about 1,500 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ⅝d. Ꝑ ℔....For Antwerp, a Belgian ship, 996 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 6d.; a British bark, 1,022 tons, hence, with about 6,600 bbls. do., reported at 4s. 7½d. Ꝑ bbl.; and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported as chartered there,) at 1 3-16c. Ꝑ ℔....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,283 tons, hence, with about 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d.; a German bark, 750 tons, hence, with about 4,700 bbls. do., (reported as a recent charter,) at 4s. 3d. Ꝑ bbl.; a ship, with Cotton, and Tobacco, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) at ⅝d. and 55s. respectively, and another, with Cotton, from do., at 1¼c....For Hamburg, by steam, 600 tcs. Lard at 2.25 reich-marks....For Rotterdam, a British bark, 850 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms, quoted at about 4s. 7½d. Ꝑ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 349 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. Ꝑ bbl....For Marseilles or Cette, a Norwegian bark, with about 2,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. Ꝑ bbl....For Trieste, a British brig, with Resin, from Wilmington, reported at 4s. 6d....For Matanzas, two American schooners, 233 and 159 tons, hence, with Cooperage Stock, at market rates; an American brig, 424 tons, hence, with Empty Casks, reported at 90c., and back north of Hatteras with Sugar, Melado, and Molasses at $5, $4 50, and $3, and a schooner, 119 tons, with Shooks from St. John, reported at 21c., (with option of Cardenas.)....For Cardenas, an American brig, 361 tons, hence, with Empty Casks, reported at 90c., and a brig, 303 tons, and a schooner, 450 tons, with Shooks, from St. John, at 21c....For Martinique, an American schooner, about 1,700 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 50c. Ꝑ bbl....For Sagua and orders, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $6 25....For Havana, an American brig, 375 tons, with Coal and Cooperage Stock, from Philadelphia, on private terms; and an American schooner, hence, with Potatoes, reported at 40c. Ꝑ bbl....For Cienfuegos and back, north of Hatteras, two American schooners, 391 and 380 tons, reported at 37c. for Sugar; and another 347 tons, at $5 50@$5 75 for Sugar, and $3 50 for Molasses....For the north side of Cuba and back, north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 280 tons, reported at $5 25 for Sugar, and $3 25 for Molasses....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American schooner, 209 tons, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For the south side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American schooner, 399 tons, on private terms....For St. Thomas, a schooner, 145 tons, with general cargo, reported from St. John, at $800....For St. John, N. F., a British brig, about 1,600 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 60c. Ꝑ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, 434 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, taking (as part of cargo) 2,200 bushels Corn at 22½c., gold, Ꝑ bushel, vessel to haul to store....For Barbados, an American brig, about 2,750 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,300; a British brig, about 2,300 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo reported on the basis of 40c. Ꝑ bbl.; and another, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $1....For Trinidad, P. S., an American schooner, 132 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $825, gold....For Yarmouth, N. S., two schooners, with Railroad Iron, from New-Orleans, reported at $7, gold.... For St. Martins, an American schooner, about 900 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $525, and back to New-York or Philadelphia, with Fruit, from Baracoa, at $600....For Laguayra and Porto Cabello, an American schooner, about 3,900 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,400....For Philadelphia, two schooners, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $5 50@$6....For a Sound port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $6....For Boston, three schooners, hence, with Coal, at $1 90@$2 Ꝑ ton....For ports north of Hatteras, two schooners, with Sugar, Melado, and Molasses, from the north side of Cuba, at $5, $4 50, and $3....For Gloucester, an American schooner, with Salt, from Cadiz, reported at 11c. Ꝑ bushel....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, reported at $9 50; and another, with do., from St. Mary's, at $6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled; buyers and sellers wide apart; much lower to sell; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45 bid, cash and January; $1 49 bid, February; $1 50½ bid, March; sales at $1 52⅜@$1 52¾, April. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 39c.@40c. Oats inactive; easy; very little doing; No. 2, 35c. bid, January; rejected, 32c.@33c., cash. Barley steady and firm for best grades; strictly prime to fancy Northern, $1 15@$1 35. Rye inactive at 66c.@67c. Pork quiet but firm at $19 75@$20. Lard—Nothing doing; $12 25 asked; $12 17½ bid. Bulk Meats firmer; held higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c. and 10⅝c.@10¾c., the outside figures for fully cured meats. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12c. Green Meats strong; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides and Hams, 10c.@10¼c. and 10⅜c.@10½c. Live Hogs active and higher; light shipping, $6 50@$6 65; Yorkers, $6 70@$6 90; packing, $7@$7 30; extra, $7 35@$7 40. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Cattle steady and firm; a good demand for all grades; fair to good native shipping Steers, $4 25@$5 25; good to choice native Cows, $3 50@$4; native stockers, $2 50@$3 75; native feeders, $4@$4 37½. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 head Hogs, 1,735 head Cattle.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Flour dull. Wheat—Demand active and prices have advanced; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 98¾c., spot; 98⅞c., February; 99¾c., March; $1 06 May; No. 3 do., 81c.; Rejected, 66¼c.@66½c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 43¾c., spot; 42⅝c., February. Oats firmer; held higher at 30⅜c., spot; 30¾c., February. Barley—Demand active and prices have advanced; sales at 84c., spot; 81c., January. Rye generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher at 66½c.@67c. Dressed Hogs—Demand good at full prices; sales at $8 25@$8 30. Pork—Fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at $19 20@$19 25, spot; $19 37½, February; $19 62½, March. Lard easier, but good demand at $12 30, spot; $12 37½@$12 40, February; $12 52½@$12 55, March. Whisky—Sales at $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 58,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 350 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat strong and higher at $1, cash; $1 00⅛, March. Corn firmer at 44c., January; 42⅞c., February. Oats firm and ⅛c. higher. Pork easier at $19 35, February. Lard dull at $12 35@$12 37½, February.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—Flour dull. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 30@$1 32. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 45c.@46c. Oats quiet but steady at 35c.@42c. Rye dull at 78c. Pork strong and higher at $20 25@$20 50, spot; held at $21 50, buyer, April. Lard dull; Steam, 12¾c.; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats steady with a fair demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11c. all loose; Cumberland Middles, 10¼c. boxed. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Green Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Sides, $9 90@$10; Hams, 10½c.@11¼c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 08. Butter—Demand fair and market firm for best grades; sales of Choice at 25c.@28c.; other grades dull. Hogs—Moderately active; common to good packing, $7 15@$7 35; choice heavy, $7 40@$7 45. Receipts, 13,500 head; shipments, 279 head.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13—Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Flour firm, unchanged; sales, 800 bbls. Wheat higher, firmer feeling; sales, 2,000 bushels Western Spring on private terms; 1,500 bushels hard Western Spring at $1 38. Corn quiet, steady; sales of 3 cars new at 53c.; 3 cars do. on private terms. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Barley higher, firmer feeling; sales of 3 cars two-rowed State at 79c., on track; 3 cars choice do. at 85c., delivered. Pork dull at $21 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominal.

TOLEDO, Jan. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 23½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26½; do. Old, $1 50; No. 2 do., $1 12; Extra do., $1 35½. Amber Michigan, spot and January, $1 24; February, $1 25½; March, $1 28; No. 2 Red Michigan held at $1 25; $1 24 offered; No. 3 Red, $1 06; Rejected Red, 91½c. Corn dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 47c.; March, 49c.; Old, 54c.; Low Mixed, 46½c.; no grade, 45c.; Damaged, 41c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs, $8 50. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 300 bushels; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Jan. 12.—Flour steady; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet; new Western Mixed, 68c.; old do., 70c. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at $1 23@$1 25; No. 2 Bay, $1 16; No. 2 Canada, $1 10. Corn-meal—$30 for bolted; $29 for unbolted Ꝑ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$21; Middlings, $23@$26 Ꝑ ton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 6,855 bales; gross, 7,628 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,750 bales; coastwise, 1,720 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 299,718 bales. [The quotation for Middling yesterday should have been 12⅜c., not 12c., as published.]

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 12.—Printing Cloths weaker; small sales reported at 4⅛c.@4¼c., at thirty days, for best Standard and Extra 64x64s.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 12—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 11-16 for money, and 93 13-16 for the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 104⅝; 1867s, 107⅞; ten-forties, 106¼; new fives, 105⅛. Erie Railway Shares preferred, 29.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £202,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 per cent., which is 1 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 93 11-16 for money, and 93 15-16 for the account.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £102,000 instead of £202,000 as at first reported. Consols 93 13-16 for money, and 93 15-16 for the account. Paris advices quote Rentes 65f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 6 13-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 1-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,100 bales, of which 2,700 bales were American. Cotton to arrive dull and unchanged.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive steadier; sales of Middling Uplands. Low Middling clause, shipped Janury and February, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; do., do., April and May delivery, at 6¾d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. 6d. Ꝑ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., January delivery, at 6¾d.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 47s. Ꝑ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 12—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11½d. Ꝑ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 24s. 3d.@24s. 6d. Ꝑ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 3d.@24s. 6d. Ꝑ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 12.—Petroleum, 32f. for fine pale American.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 11.—Coffee animated and firmer; good firsts, 6||000@6||150 reis Ꝑ ten kilogrammes. Exchange on London, 26⅜.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 12, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, J. S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold the two-story and attic frame and brick house, with lot 25 by 74.7 by 25 by 75, No. 16 North Moore street, south-west corner of Varick street, for $14,300, to Albert Block. Also, the two-story attic and basement brick house, with lot 23 by 84.11 by 23 by 85.2, No. 505 Hudson street, west side, 50.8 feet north of Christopher street, for $10,500, to H. J. Dobson. The same auctioneer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold a one-half interest in the brick building (front,) frame house, (rear,) with lot 75 by 25, Nos. 130 and 130½ Mulberry street, north-east corner of Hester street, for $5,500, to Thomas H. Jordan.

Under a similar court order, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 187.11 feet east of First avenue, for $6,323, to Thomas Mackeller, plaintiff. The only other sale made was one by William Kennelly, who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a plot 50 by 72.7 by 56.4 by 46.7, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, extending through to Manhattan street, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $3,700, to Thomas H. Walter, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following legal auctions were postponed: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of two lots on East Fifty-fourth street, west of First avenue, adjourned to Jan. 26; sale by Peter F. Meyer, of four lots on East Fifty-sixth street, west of Second avenue, adjourned to Jan. 24; sale by James M. Miller, of two lots on Tenth avenue, adjourned to Jan. 27; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a plot on Sedgwick avenue, north of One Hundred and Fiftieth street, Morrisania, adjourned to Feb. 16; sale by R. V. Harnett, of the premises No. 141 Cedar street, east of Washington street, adjourned to Jan. 19, and sale of a one-third interest in a plot bounded by West Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, Circle, and Boulevard, adjourned sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, R. M. Harrison, Esq., Referee, of the following property: One house, with lot 27 by 106.8, No. 78 Irving place, south-east corner of Nineteenth street; nineteen lots and buildings thereon, the lots together forming a plot in size 180 by 204.2 by 200 by 103.9 by 20 by 103.7, on Rutgers place, (Monroe street,) south side, extending through to Cherry street, 103.2 feet east of Jefferson street, known as lots Nos. 6 to 14, both inclusive, and Nos. 26 to 35, both inclusive, on map of the William B. Crosby Homestead; three houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Rutgers street; one plot, 126 by 120 by 129 by 120, with buildings, on Cherry street, south-west corner of Pike street slip and Water street, north-west corner of Pike street slip, known as Nos. 195 to 205 Cherry street, and Nos. 460 to 470 Water street; also four houses, with plot, on Cherry street, south side, extending through to Water street, the frontage on each street being 50 feet, known as Nos. 265 and 267 Cherry street and Nos. 520 and 522 Water street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 120.6 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Second street, and one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Second street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2; one on West Seventy-second street, north side, and the other on West Seventy-third street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 275 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court partition sale, George Gallagher, Esq., Referee, one lot, 26 by 83.6 by 25 by 90.6, on Third avenue, east side, 51.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale, to close estate of John J. McKinney, deceased, of the premises No. 391 Greenwich street, east side, 75 feet south of Beach street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story brick store and dwelling on the front thereof and a three-story brick building in rear; also an extensive list of improved and unimproved property, some 120 lots in all, located at Hoboken, N. J., and situated respectively on Washington, First, Willow, Garden, Ferry, Newark, and Harrison streets, Paterson avenue, and on Madison, Grand, Jefferson, Adams, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth streets.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 two-story and attic frame and brick house, with lot, No. 16 North Moore st., s. w. corner of Varick st., lot 25x74.7x25x75	$14,300
1 two-story, attic, and basement brick house, with lot, No. 505 Hudson st., w. s., 50.8 ft. n. of Christopher st., lot 23x84.11x23x85.2	10,500
One-half interest in the premises Nos. 130 and 130½ Mulberry st., n. e. corner of Hester st., with brick building (front,) frame building (rear,) lot 75x25	5,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 122d st., n. s., 187.11 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 16.8x100.11	$6,323

By William Kennelly.

1 plot, West 125th st., n. s., extending through to Manhattan st., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x72.7x56.4x46.2	$3,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

30th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st av., 22.6x98.9; August Hartwig and wife to Rosalie Netter	nom.
70th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; Aaron Holbrook and wife to John Bates	$7,500
92d st., n. s., 325.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.8½; George W. Beale and wife to William E. Green	nom.
Denman st., n. e. corner Terrace place, 180x107, 23d Ward; same to same	nom.
9th av., e. s., 43.3¾ ft. n. of 30th st., 18.6x80.10; Valentine Shies and wife to Jacob Burdusch	14,000
126th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 100x½ block; Daniel P. Ingraham to George S. Ingraham	500
61st st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of 4th av., 19x100.5; E. H. Nicols and wife to Charles L. Fleming	25,000
3d av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Orchard st., 75x279, 23d Ward; Daniel S. Youngs and wife to Peter Gillispie	2,500
11th st., s. s., 351 ft. w. of 2d av., 22x95; Henry J. Youngs to Maria A. Williams	16,500
Broadway, w. s., No. 161, 22.7x134.9; Susan B. Morrison to Susan Burckle	nom.
74th st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Philip Smith to Catharine Fagan	12,750
Helen st., n. corner Cortland av., 220x35, 23d Ward; A. De W. Baldwin, Referee, to University Life Insurance Co.	8,800
145th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Willis av., 50x100, 23d Ward; Caspar Ilg and wife to George Campbell	4,500

LEASES.

Varick st., s. e. corner Beach, 21 years; William H. Johnston to Henry McArdle	$2,000
6th av., n. w. corner 40th st., 25.3x88.4, 21 years; Glowena R. Hoffman and husband to Mark S. Stevens	$3,200
6th av., w. s., 25.3 ft. n. of 40th st., 24.3x88.4, 21 years; same to same	2,300
6th av., w. s., 49.6 ft. n. of 40th st., 24.3x88.4, 21 years; same to same	2,250
6th av., w. s., 73.9 ft. n. 40th st., 25x88.4, 21 years; same to same	2,250
40th st., n. s., 88.4 ft. w. of 6th av., 22.3x98.9, 21 years; same to same	1,200
40th st., n. s., 110.7 ft. w. of 6th av., 22.2x98.9; 21 years; same to same	12,000
40th st., n. s., 132.9 ft. w. of 6th av., 22.2x98.9, 21 years; same to same	1,200
40th st., n. s., 154.11 ft. w. of 6th av., 22.2x98.9, 21 years; same to same	1,200
40th st., n. s., 177.1 ft. w. of 6th av., 22x98.9, 21 years; same to same	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PARTIES WISHING TO EXCHANGE PROPerties will do well to call on us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant villas, improved farms, well-rented City property, and unencumbered, well-located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address, E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NOS. 58, 63, AND 39 PARK AV.; Nos. 14 and 16 East and No. 7 West 37th st.; No. 9 West 36th st.; No. 11 East 36th st., with stable; No. — Madison av., corner 25th st., 50x100, with extra lot and stable adjoining; Nos. 224, 238, and 254 Madison av., &c. Apply at No. 3 Pine st., E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON SQUARE.

For sale, the elegant house south-east corner Madison square and 25th st., 50x100, with extra lot (25x98.9) adjoining in the rear, on which is a first-class fire-proof stable and coach-house; the furniture, which is very handsome and is adapted for the house, will be sold with it if desired.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE BY HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

Madison av., corner, near 37th st., extra wide and elegant.
No. 238 Madison av., extra wide and elegant.
No. 254 Madison av., (new.)
No. 13 East 38th st., with stable in rear.
No. 18 East 40th st., 30 feet wide.
No. 11 East 36th st., extra wide, with stable.
Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., extra wide.
56th st., close to 5th av., 25 feet wide.
No. 20 West 39th st., 22 feet wide.
Park av., near 38th st., a beautiful house.
38th st., close to 5th av., full size, with extension.
No. 10 West 57th st., elegant.
No. 31 5th av., 26 feet wide.
No. 59 5th av.

ALSO,

a large number of other first-class houses at bargains. For permits and full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.

An excellent English basement house, four-story, brown-stone, between 5th and Madison avs., for sale. Has recently been put in thorough order from basement to roof. There are five bedrooms, double drawing-rooms, reception and dining rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. It is situated between the two splendid up-town hotels—the Windsor and the Buckingham, and is therefore a most eligible site for a doctor. Apply to Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 33.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

RIVER FRONT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE for twenty-one years, with immediate possession.—A plot of seventy-five unincumbered lots below 59th st., near the river, with 400 feet water-front running to the bulkhead line; all riparian rights paid for and secured by conveyance from the State and City many years since; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY for sale. Send for printed list. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, NEAR POST OFFICE—A first-class store and extra sized lot, with two fronts; early possession; terms all cash, or a large part can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$55,000—A SUPERB FOUR-STORY, 25x65x100, between 5th and 6th avs., on the best block up town; near Central Park; a great bargain; terms to suit. T. J. DUNKIN, 554 3d av.

GOTHIC TOP—SMOKING CHIMNEYS cured or no charge; thirty days trial. Manufactured by HULL, GRIFFEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

WM. CRUIKSHANK HAS REMOVED to office No. 45 Astor House. General management of real estate a specialty.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to R. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY—A large and valuable river plantation near Darien, Ga. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WAREHOUSE ON JEFFERSON, Water, and Cherry sts., to close out an interest.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the very desirable warehouse, known as Nos. 536, 538, and 540 Water st., north-east corner of Jefferson st. and through to Cherry st. The store is substantially built, with [illegible] four stories high, independent walls, iron shutters, metal roof, and Swift's Connecting Pipes for use of Fire Department, and covers entire plot of ground, 72x120.4 feet. Possession May 1, 1876.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, BETWEEN 20th and 35th sts., 5th and Lexington avs., for small private family for three months from Feb. 1. Address HOUSE, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; two elegantly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,600, $6,000. Apply at the office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at [illegible] st., near Madison av. KIRKHAM P. PAGE.

TO LET AT ROSELLE, N. J.—FIVE TO FIFTY acres of land with cottage house, containing twelve rooms; carriage-house, barn, stable, (room to accommodate five horses,) cow-house, ice-house, wood-house, &c., complete; one mile from depot; arrangements may be made for the purchase of the place. For further particulars, address HOME, Box No. 292 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON 5TH AV., MURRAY HILL—An elegantly-furnished corner house on 5th av., above 35th st., for rent to a private family for one or two years; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

UNION SQUARE.—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, No. 38 East 14th st., 26x130 feet, and L on University place. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 33 Union square, Broadway, 33x112 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, AN ELEGANT HOUSE; rent very low. Inquire at No. 208 East 17th st.

TO LET—ON 6TH AV., NEAR 47TH ST., AN ELEGANT floor. Inquire at No. 208 East 17th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 115 AND 117 FULton st.; double building, fifty-two feet front on Fulton st., extending through to Ann st.; conveniently located for the wholesale drug business or a clothing house. Apply at No. 1 Platt st., or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS store, basement, and sub-cellar No. 448 Broome st., close to and west of Broadway; 25x100, well lighted; basement and sub-cellar, [illegible] and dry. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH POWER, BUILDING 25 BY 90, OR in floors. Inquire at No. 177 Prince st. W. WESTERFIELD.

STORES FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL trade to rent. Apply to agents for the owners. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE IN BANKruptcy of WILLIAM P. BOWNE, bankrupt, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 256 West st., New-York City, four horses, two trucks, harnesses, safe, desk, and office furniture, &c., and a quantity of hay. Terms cash on the day of sale.

ISRAEL W. LAMSON, Assignee, &c.

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED ACTing for SAMUEL SHETHAR, Assignee of Vyse & Company, bankrupts, will sell at [illegible] A. M., THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1876, at No. 133 Church st., New-York City, a miscellaneous assortment of ladies' and misses' straw braids, and [illegible] straw material [illegible].

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with slate, also marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 200 West 23d st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE WIDOW HUNT, &c.—Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Charles Parsloe, Miss Mary Stuart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH—Mr. John E. Owens.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—At 11:30 A. M.—LECTURE by Dr John Lord—"Phidias: Grecian Art."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It appears to be hopeless to bring the Utica *Observer* to a right knowledge of the incidents connected with the November election in this City, but we will correct two more of its errors. It says that JOHN MORRISSEY and THE TIMES "supported the same ticket at the November election." Nothing of the kind—MORRISSEY and his friends supported the Democratic State ticket, while we advocated the Republican ticket. The "chief strength" of the Anti-Tammany combination was not derived from the disappointed laborers, but was gained in the up-town wards, where the people have no motive for paying laborers higher wages than are necessary. If the *Observer* will not believe us, perhaps it will be satisfied with Mr. BELMONT's testimony, when he declared before the Board of Aldermen that the "Democratic Party was *not* beaten" on account of the reduction of the laborers' wages. Mr. BELMONT is a much better judge of what went on here than our Utica contemporary. It is absurd to suppose that the respectable householders, who alone decided the result of the November election, were moved to vote against Tammany because it had reduced the laborers' wages. Why does not the *Observer* study the returns of the election in the various City wards? If it did that, we should feel quite safe in trusting to its own sense of fair-play not to persist in its present misrepresentations.

The interminable squabbling over the rate of wages paid to laborers in public employ ought to convince Democrats as well as Republicans that the true way to settle this question is to take the City laborer out of politics—in other words, to have all public work done by contract. There are, however, even outside of Tammany Hall committees, Democrats who believe that the City laborer ought to be looked after by a paternal government, keeping one eye upon the market rates, and the other upon the personal interests of its servants. Among these appears to be that acute person, Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. In the course of what the *World* calls an "explanation," addressed to a discriminating tribunal of three Tammany Aldermen, Mr. CURTIS made the remarkable statement that the contract system "has a very bad tendency for the interests of the laboring men." He considered it a very lamentable solution of the difficulty to "throw the laboring men into the hands of contractors, who will make with them just such bargains as they may see fit to make and as they can make." Yet, deplorable as this alternative appears to be to Mr. CURTIS, it is precisely the rule to which 999 out of every 1,000 working men in the country have to submit. Even the profession which Mr. CURTIS adorns cannot altogether escape the operation of the law of demand and supply, and it would be difficult to explain why the favored few who are thought worthy of receiving "labor tickets" from Tammany Hall should be exempt from it. If Mr. CURTIS thinks that it is one of the functions of the City Government to maintain an artificial rate of laborers' wages, he concedes the whole question, and it is hardly to be wondered at that his "clear, well-reasoned, and conclusive statement of the case" was entirely thrown away on Messrs. COLE, LYSAGHT, and PURROY.

Two constitutional amendments are already before the Legislature, and the introduction of a third, in relation to the common schools, may be looked for at an early day. Though a constitutional provision on this subject, forbidding the appropriation of any moneys of the State to the support of sectarian schools, if introduced and passed this session, cannot be submitted to the popular vote for two years, yet the action of the Legislature in passing it will do much to quiet apprehension on a matter about which the public mind is extremely sensitive. There is more pressing need for the passage of the amendments relating to the State Prisons and the Canals. The cumbrous machinery of canal government was originally devised to prevent fraud, by making its various parts act as checks on each other; but the practical effect has been simply to divide responsibility. The proposed amendment, giving the powers of the Canal Commissioners to a Superintendent of Public Works, to be appointed by the Governor, fixes all responsibility on two persons, the Superintendent and the Executive; and the adoption of the amendment in relation to the State Prisons, will have the salutary effect of largely removing the institutions from the influence of party politics.

The so-called election of Mr. EUSTIS as United States Senator from Louisiana adds a new complication to a question which is already sufficiently confused. Of course, the knot of the difficulty is still to be found in the uncertainty about the legality of PINCHBACK's election. Should it be determined that there is no vacancy, the election of yesterday is a mere empty form. But even if the vacancy exists, it is by no means clear that the manner of choosing Mr. EUSTIS was perfectly legal. On Tuesday Mr. EUSTIS was designated as the choice of the Democratic House, but on the same day the Republican Senate passed a resolution declaring that there was no vacancy, and therefore no necessity for an election. That decision would appear to be binding on the Senate, acting in its collective capacity. Though the Senate had, on Tuesday, practically declined to go into joint convention for the election of a United States Senator, twelve of its members, constituting a minority of the upper house, joined with sixty-three members of the lower house, and so made a majority of the General Assembly on joint ballot. It will obviously require more regular proceedings than these to entitle Mr. EUSTIS to a seat which has already been unsuccessfully claimed by MCMILLAN, RAY, MARR, and PINCHBACK.

The New-Hampshire Democrats have nominated for Governor, DANIEL MARCY, of Portsmouth, a wealthy ship-builder. Mr. MARCY has always been a bitter partisan, a Bourbon of the Bourbons, and was prominent during the rebellion for his intense anti-war opinions. He served in the Thirty-fourth Congress and in the State Senate, but has not been considered an active politician. He undoubtedly owes his nomination to his personal characteristics, of which his ability to put money into a canvass may not be the least conspicuous. The platform of the New-Hampshire Democracy is a model of calm assumption. It claims for the party the exclusive advocacy of a sound currency, and the sole credit of creating and maintaining the common-school system of the country, both of which blessings they very much desire to be permitted to continue to the Republic for an indefinite period of time. The party also expresses itself as "unalterably opposed" to a variety of things to which all good citizens object with unvarying unanimity.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, "the old war Governor" of Iowa, is the choice of the Republican caucus for United States Senator to fill the place of GEORGE G. WRIGHT. Out of 107 votes cast, Gov. KIRKWOOD received 56, while Gen. BELKNAP, about whose candidacy some little stir has been made, received but 12 votes. Gov. KIRKWOOD has already served a short term in the United States Senate; he has been a member of the State Senate; was twice Governor of Iowa, and was elected for a third term last November. His last nomination for Governor was forced upon Mr. KIRKWOOD, and the strength which his name lent to the State ticket amply justified the wisdom of the course of the party managers. His election to the Senate will leave Mr. JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD, the Lieutenant Governor elect, in possession of the Executive chair.

A reorganization of the Board of Education was effected yesterday afternoon, by the election of Mr. WILLIAM WOOD as President. Mr. WOOD has had long experience as a member of the board. A Scotchman by birth, he inherits an earnest conviction of the necessity for the thorough education of the people. During the whole time of his connection with the board, he has devoted himself to his duties with an enthusiasm and energy which have been only a natural manifestation of his love for the work. His own views have sometimes been very sharply defined and forcibly urged, but, as President, his strength of conviction will be tempered by that conservatism which necessarily accompanies an impartial discharge of the duties of his position. There can be no question that he will make so active and competent an officer as to fully justify the vote by which he was elected.

The selection of jurors in the smaller of the two civil suits against TWEED is now in progress. Three were obtained yesterday, and they are gentlemen who possess in a marked degree the mature business experience and the high personal character which fit them to deal fairly with such issues as will be presented to them in these Tweed suits. As counsel for the defense seem determined to approve of no juror who admits to harboring an opinion unfavorable to TWEED, it is not to be wondered at that exception is taken to every ruling of the Judge declaring intelligent members of the business community to be qualified to try the case. The "struck jury" plan promises to yield results so satisfactory in this case as are likely to commend it for adoption where questions of similar complexity and magnitude are presented for solution.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

When, in 1872, the late Mr. HORACE GREELEY undertook, in alliance with the Democratic Party, to "clasp hands across the bloody chasm," we took the liberty of pointing out that amnesty, in any proper or substantial sense, could not come from that party. The Democrats, as is evident from the current debate, are utterly unable to approach this subject in any but the most unfortunate spirit. The idea which their action expresses is not that of amnesty at all, but rather of recognition of the course which the Confederates took. This is in reality about the only point which is worth much attention in the stormy and acrimonious discussion that has thus far taken place. Whether a few hundred of those whose part in the rebellion was peculiarly treacherous and disgraceful shall be allowed to receive political preferment at the hands of those who agree with them in sentiment and opinion is really, in itself, a matter of very little consequence. Those who now remain of the number who were excluded from office by the fourteenth amendment are by no means conspicuous for their ability or their public influence. It is very doubtful if more than a minute fraction of them could be elected to any of the positions to which they are now ineligible. By far the greater part of them not only proved faithless to the trusts which were originally confided to them under the Union, but also proved wretchedly inefficient, or worse, in the offices they held under the Confederacy. In fact, the yet unpardoned office-holders of the rebellion are for the most part irreconcilables of the order known throughout the South during the war as "bomb-proofs." Their future political position or influence is of the least possible moment in this country under any contingency that is likely to arise.

But these facts only bring out more clearly the essential wrongheadedness of the Democratic leaders with reference to everything which relates to the rebellion. The proposition to extend amnesty to the few score of surviving office-holders of the rebellion, every one of whom, with possibly one exception, might have had his pardon years ago by asking for it, is, on the part of the Democratic managers, an act of characteristic and inevitable stupidity. It can have but one possible motive, and that is to flatter the prejudices and passions of the unhappy portion of the Southern people who still cling to the "lost cause," and who regard any mark of disapproval toward those who sustained it as an insult and an outrage. For the great body of the American nation, North and South, the relation which this portion of the Southern population chooses to maintain to the National Union is a source of nothing but regret. It is regarded as a remnant of the unfortunate bitterness of our terrible civil war, which time and patience and the absence, as far as possible, of all discussion and remark would gradually wipe out. There can be no possible ground of patriotism or common sense on which the Democratic Party can justify the flattering attention which they have chosen to pay to the sullen resentment of the extremists of the South. It would hardly gain them any strength which they did not already have in a political sense, and it would be difficult to conceive anything more hopelessly offensive to that portion of the Republican Party from which the Democracy must gain confidence in order to carry the next national election.

Indeed, the obtrusion upon public attention of the subject of amnesty for the little band of ostentatious traitors in the South, who, for the most part, have refused to even ask for pardon, would seem to be an act of pure political folly. It is absurd to talk about it as an act of magnanimity, because those who propose it have never really condemned that which they offer to pardon, and those to whom it is proposed, so far from wishing pardon, rather boast of and glory in that for which amnesty is to be extended. Under the circumstances, the suggestion by the Democrats, that the Government should beg those who have offended it to resume a share in the administration—for that is all which they are now prevented from doing—is simply offering to the lingering remnants of hostility to the Government a humiliating apology for the previous policy of the country. Coming from a Republican Congress, such an act might have been considered as an expression of good-natured indifference as to the future conduct of those to whom the act relates, but from a Democratic House, Mr. RANDALL's bill is in effect a gratuitous and foolish confession of sympathy with the men whom the Democratic Party hastens to invite to renewed political activity in its own ranks.

THE LATE DR. HOWE.

There died in Boston the other day an American citizen who had actively participated in the Greek revolutions of 1822, and in the Polish rising of 1831. The obituary notices of this gentleman remind us of the swiftness with which events have moved in modern times. So many revolutions, dynastic changes, and political overturnings have happened since Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE cast in his fortunes with the Greek patriots, and attempted to relieve the Polish refugees in Prussia, that any sketch of his earlier life reads almost like ancient history. The Greece of BYRON's poetical enthusiasm and HOWE's philanthropic devotion is no longer the Greece of President CAPO D'ISTRIA, or of the Bavarian Prince who succeeded him. The romance of those distant days has faded quite away. The misgovernment and weakness of the modern kingdom have made it easier for men to forget the object for which so many English and American Philhellenes were ready to sacrifice life and fortune.

Dr. HOWE was not a very aged man when he died, but he had lived long enough to see the end of two French Empires and two NAPOLEONS, the restoration and the downfall of the elder BOURBONS and of the house of ORLEANS, the beginning and the collapse of one French Republic, and the foundation of another on the ruins of the latest Empire. GEORGE IV. was King of England, and the accession of the Princess VICTORIA seemed a great way off, when the young American enthusiast took up arms for the Greek Republic. African slavery was one of the recognized and apparently permanent institutions of our own country, and JAMES MADISON was President of the United States. All this seems very remote now, and the most natural thing to say of the man who has just died, at the age of seventy-five years, is that he was an active friend of JOHN BROWN, and that he visited San Domingo in behalf of a scheme of annexation.

But it is as a lover of mankind, not as a statesman, politician, or publicist, that Dr. HOWE will be remembered. Though he lived during a stirring period of the world's history, and was identified with many struggles which made a lasting impression on the age, he took no part in them other than that of a private, fighting in the ranks—fighting for human liberty and the rights of man, as these appeared to him assailed. When HOWE, the young graduate, entered the Greek service, the enthusiasts who had espoused the cause of the patriots dreamed of restoring the glories of ancient Greece. The names of old Greek heroes were familiar on their lips, and the heroic struggles of patriots who fought against the Turk were likened to those of THRASYBULUS and his band fighting against the Thirty-nine Tyrants. If the plain prose of political life in Greece, after Moslem rule came to an end, was a rude awakening from this glowing vision, probably not one of those philanthropic foreign volunteers ever regretted the share which he had taken in the revolution. HOWE, for his part, plunged into the Polish insurrection, a few years later, with the same zest which had marked his entry into the Greek service. And he was near LAFAYETTE when that veteran once more emerged from his retirement to maintain the liberties of the people, while he endeavored to prevent the revolution of July from plunging France into a new era of violence and disorder. To the American philanthropist popular rights, everywhere and anywhere, were dear—dearer, possibly, than anything of his own.

It was, in the nature of things, inevitable that a man of this mold should be an ardent anti-slavery apostle. When the Free Soil Party was formed, he was in it. But, before this, he had joined himself to the secret friends of the slave, and had openly denounced the Mexican war and the annexation of Texas. When SUMNER was adoringly hailed as the magnificent young Apollo of the new era of sentimental politics, as it was called, HOWE was already a veteran in the service of human freedom. He knew so much about JOHN BROWN's raid that he felt obliged to make a journey to Canada when Congress instituted a close inquiry into that memorable affair. When our civil war began, he was as ready for duty as Massachusetts herself, which is saying enough by way of panegyric. He was an efficient member of the Sanitary Commission, an organization which multitudes of poor soldiers blessed, living and dying. And when the war ended, he was one of an official commission to visit the ex-slaves and report upon their condition. Here, certainly, was a philanthropist who was a typical representative of a very limited class. Whether the cry came from starving Crete, or from American bondsmen, he heard it, and melted with pity or burned with indignation. From him it might almost be said that the blind received their sight, and the dumb had speech, since his invention of an alphabet for one and a unique means of communication for the other gave these unfortunates access to the world outside them. Prison reform, the care of neglected children, education for the poor, and every form of active sympathy with the oppressed, feeble, and distressed, engaged his attention and zeal.

Looking at such a career from the standpoint of every-day life, so full of selfish aims, it may seem thoroughly sentimental—almost Quixotic. And it is true that HOWE was a sentimentalist. How much he lacked that quality which worldly men call "balance" was shown in his idyllic dispatches from Samana, and his semi-heroic outburst when the flag of his country was finally lowered on that fateful spot. Nevertheless, a mere sentimentalist would have contented himself, as FITZ GREENE HALLECK did, with writing lofty verses and cheering on the Greek patriots from a safe distance. The Connecticut bard sung the praises of MARCO BOZZARIS; the Massachusetts collegian joined himself to his army. His imagination was fired by visions denied to plainer men, but these led him into singular dangers. Through all romantic vicissitudes, he was upheld by a spirit of adventure which was most unpractical. When he should have applied the commonest principles of worldly wisdom to a project, he saw in it nothing but an alluring vision, to him as real as the granite ledges of his own New-England. Such a man could say, with hearty confidence, "We will restore the age of PERICLES in three months," or, "On this island the Garden of the Hesperides shall be rebuilt in one year from to-day." Such men, like the old-time Abolitionists, find their usefulness in a chivalrous, though not always effective, protest against wrong and oppression. But Dr. HOWE's services in behalf of suffering humanity were also substantial. They will long be held in grateful remembrance in many lands.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN.

The crew of the American schooner *Jefferson Borden*, which recently put into Aberdeen in distress after a voyage of sixty-seven days in crossing the Atlantic, have signed a statement that they were cruelly treated by the Captain; that they were not supplied with sufficient food; that their wages were kept from them, and that in their opinion the mutiny which made the name of the *Jefferson Borden* notorious was caused by the brutal conduct of her Captain. It is not many months since this same schooner arrived at an English port with several terribly wounded sailors, who were immediately thrown into prison to be tried for mutiny and murder. The Captain asserted that without any cause they had mutinied and killed his subordinate officers, and that he had driven them with his revolver into the house on deck, where he penned them up and shot at them through the window until they were willing to surrender. The mutineers admitted that they had killed the mates and had intended to kill the Captain, but asserted that they had been treated with such outrageous cruelty that no resource but mutiny was left to them. Little credit, however, was given to their story, and public opinion decided that they were bloodthirsty wretches, who deserved the severest punishment the law could inflict.

Now that the Captain of the *Jefferson Borden* is again charged with brutality toward his sailors, it is possible that there may be a change of opinion as to the nature of the original mutiny. It is, unfortunately, true that the sailors who are sold by American shipping masters to American Captains are far more degraded and brutalized than were the most wretched of the slaves in the Louisiana sugar fields. But however capable of murder and robbery a sailor in the Atlantic trade may be, he is perfectly aware that unsuccessful mutiny means death from the Captain's revolver, and that a successful mutiny means death on the gallows if he succeeds in reaching an American or a European port. He therefore submits to almost any degree of cruelty rather than resort to the hopeless remedy of mutiny, and it is this certainty that the sailor will not strike back which encourages brutal Captains to oppress and maltreat their men. When the crew of the *Jefferson Borden* mutinied, they knew that if they succeeded in capturing the vessel, they would have to bring her into port, or else to scuttle her and land in the small boat. In either case their arrest would immediately follow, and their punishment would be nearly inevitable. It takes an enormous amount of ill-treatment to inspire the sodden, spiritless wretches of the forecastle with sufficient recklessness to risk a battle with well-armed officers fought under the shadow of the gallows, and that the crew of the *Jefferson Borden* ran this risk can hardly be explained except on the supposition that their treatment had been exceptionally cruel. The fact that another crew has made complaints closely resembling those made by the mutineers against the same Captain ought to lead to a searching investigation into the man's method of managing sailors.

In former years philanthropic people occasionally made efforts to improve the condition of our sailors. We do not hear much of such efforts at the present day, since it seems to have been quietly assumed that the American sailor has vanished with the decline of American commerce. On the contrary, he has only sunk a little lower, with the decline of the demand for his services. It is not probable that the present race of sailors can be materially improved, but we certainly ought to find out some way by which to induce honest, sober, and intelligent young men to enter the merchant service. Meanwhile, because sailors are as a class more ignorant and degraded than landsmen can well imagine them to be, it does not follow that they are to be treated like brutes. To permit a Captain to drive men into mutiny, and then to hang them for their crime, while the crime of the Captain goes unpunished, is the surest way to keep all men out of the service who have not utterly lost all manhood and all hope.

A STRANGE INCIDENT.

Two prisoners have disappeared from the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary in an extraordinary manner. At least, there is no question as to their disappearance, and the story told to account for it is certainly most singular. Two convicts—CHATTERTON and GARDNER—accompanied by one of the prison employes, JOHN KIDD, took an "outing" last Sunday night, being rowed across East River to this City by THOMAS BOUNTY, a negro boatman. The visit of these worthies was purely one of pleasure, and, after they had made the round of the dram-shops of the vicinity in which they landed, they returned to their boat, in which the negro had been left in charge. CHATTERTON, evidently thinking this as good a time as any to strike for freedom, refused to go any further, and made his escape in spite of the entreaties of his quondam Keeper. GARDNER would have followed his example, probably, but he had only one leg, and could not well get away. He followed KIDD to the boat, where he had some words with that convivial person, who was by this time somewhat quarrelsome and abusive. Up to this point the narratives of KIDD and the negro practically agree. There was a scuffle between the prison servant and the convict, in which the latter went overboard. The negro says that KIDD threw the other man into the water, with the remark that he had been sufficiently troublesome during the evening, and that KIDD fell over with GARDNER, and was dragged back into the boat by the negro, and that GARDNER was drowned. KIDD says, however, that the one-legged man fell into the water and disappeared. The boatman was told by the prison agent to keep quiet about the occurrence, if he valued his life. He did keep still for a day or two, but being frightened by the reflection that he might be considered accessory to the crime, he told the story.

The only doubtful point about this strange business is whether GARDNER was drowned by accident or design. An underling was permitted to go on a night visit to the City, accompanied by two convicts as "cronies." He returned with neither of them, one having run away, and the other having been murdered or accidentally drowned. KIDD admits all this, the exact fate of GARDNER alone being left in doubt, so far as his confession is concerned. To show how untrue is this part of the negro's story, KIDD declares that he related the whole occurrence to some of his acquaintances on the island, which statement his alleged confidants deny with great promptness. The two men are gone, and this unfaithful servant is accountable for their disappearance.

It is hardly necessary to say that such an affair as this exhibits a singular state of discipline at the Randall's Island Penitentiary. It is true that there are many convicts in that establishment, and that it must be difficult to keep strict watch over such a throng of cunning and restless men. But there are many keepers and guards, also, and the institution ought to be managed so that three men, not one of whom was a keeper, should not be able to put out from the shore on a pleasure excursion without detection. How many such jaunts, which come prosperously off, are indulged in by convicts and subordinate officials, outsiders may never know. Under the circumstances, it is by no means unlikely that this sort of amusement is a common one. Undoubtedly, this particular adventure would never have been heard of if it had not ended so disastrously. Nobody was able to account for the two missing men until the negro boatman made his unwilling confession. If CHATTERTON had not taken "leg bail," and GARDNER had not been drowned, the party would have been encouraged to repeat their excursion on some other night. The alleged crime of KIDD should be inquired into as a matter of ordinary justice. The conduct of affairs on the island, as illustrated by this amazing affair, ought to be thoroughly investigated. If the present system of management is not radically defective, recent occurrences prove nothing whatever.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have to-day given publication in your columns to a letter containing charges against Gen. Fitz John Porter which, if well founded in truth, seriously affect his conduct as an officer of the City Government, and his character as a man. I know perfectly well that you would not knowingly be an instrument for assailing unjustly the official or social reputation of anybody; and, knowing this, I venture to submit to you the result of inquiries I have made respecting the imputations of Mr. Sherwood against Gen. Porter.

The general charge is that Porter has been as "great a burden and fraud" on the City as Tweed, and that Porter's administration "fairly eclipses the worst frauds committed by the old Ring."

The specifications of Mr. Sherwood under this charge are:

I. Of the $30,000,000 spent on improvements above Fifty-ninth street, at least $20,000,000 have been stolen from the property-owners. Honest, competent men would have given us more and better work for $10,000,000.

The result of my investigation is, that the amount expended in the *whole* City for street improvements since Porter entered upon the duties of Commissioner is $2,863,549 09, and of this sum $1,248,822 40 was on streets and boulevards above Fifty-ninth street. Of this total amount more than three-fourths was expended for work either contracted for or in progress by day's labor when Porter was appointed. All the contracts made by Porter for works of street improvement do not exceed $1,046,717 62, and about one-third thereof is completed and paid for. Does this evidence prove the specification, or the charge?

II. As an illustration of the manner in which our money is being squandered, I would allude to the fact that there has just been confirmed an assessment for a common dry-surface drain to draw off a few pools of water between Fifth and Eighth avenues, near One Hundred and Eighteenth street, amounting to $54,000, which I assert could be done for less than $5,000.

In respect to this specification, the result of my investigation is that the only work of laying drains in the vicinity described by Mr. Sherwood is in the locality bounded by One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets and Fifth and Eighth avenues. This work was publicly advertised, and let to the lowest bidder Oct. 7, 1874, and was completed before Porter's appointment. The cost of the work was $53,978 25. It embraced 7,107 feet of drains, 40,255 cubic yards of filling, and 170,410 feet of plank used. Does the evidence show that Gen. Porter was responsible for this work? And if he were, would Mr. Sherwood undertake a similar contract for $5,000?

It is elsewhere specified against Porter, but not by THE TIMES:

III. If another proof is needed to show Mayor Wickham's and Fitz John Porter's persistent and determined effort to plunder and annoy the property holders of New-York, one has only to go over Fifth avenue on Murray Hill and see the pavement torn up and the roadway barricaded. If these men had the least regard for the people's rights they would never tear up our principal thoroughfare in the months of December and January. No one but a fool or a knave would undertake such work just as Winter is setting in.

Was not the laying of these pipes demanded by the dwellers in that part of Fifth avenue and those on the neighboring side streets, and by public safety against fire? Have not the columns of THE TIMES given potent voice to this demand? Were there any funds given to Porter to make the improvement before the 19th of last October? Was not the improvement immediately begun by Porter and efficiently carried on, and is it not now nearly finished? Could any other season, if regard be had to traffic, or driving, or the weather, have been more favorable to the work or more convenient for the public than the period since October last? I leave the answer to all these inquiries with Mr. Sherwood.

IV. I have several plots of land just north of Central Park, which cost me six years ago $400,000, which our officials have been improving and assessing for the last four or five years. I would gladly sell out this property to-day if I could realize $100,000.

This specification I cannot well investigate; nor can I see how Gen. Porter should fairly be held responsible for the doings of the City authorities or the Board of Public Works during the last six years. His commission only began with the Mayoralty of Mr. Wickham. His shoulders are broad, and he has about as much good moral tone and physical courage as belong to most men, as possibly the officers and privates of the Sixth Army Corps might testify. He is held in certain quarters solely responsible for the partial defeat of the Democratic Party in this City and State in the last election, because in the preceding June he decided that $1 60 was fair compensation for daily wages of Corporation laborers. Other departments of the City, except that of the Parks, came to a similar conclusion and acted on it. The Central Park could, however, it would seem, afford a higher rate, probably with a view to benefit down-town property, and reconcile it to unhealthy sewage, decaying wood pavements, (which are rapidly making New-York "a chills-and-fever city," and quinine a permanent drug,) and a general roadway which makes driving for invalids the next thing to impossibility. But to make Gen. Porter responsible for the shrinkage during the last six years of Central Park lots is rather unreasonable. Possibly Gen. Porter might be permitted to ask Mr. Sherwood if he is serious in his offer, and will bind himself to sell for $100,000, free from all incumbrance, all of the land he owns northward of Central Park.

V. Mayor Wickham well knows that Mr. Fitz John Porter is in the hands of a crew of Irish politicians and rum-sellers of the worst stripe, who farm out the patronage of the office to their relations. These facts have been proved by the testimony of our best citizens.

In respect to this fifth specification I cannot say all Mr. Wickham knows, or does not know; but does it not seem a little extravagant to speak of merchants and bankers like Mr. Belmont, Mr. Moses Taylor, Mr. John A. Stewart, and Mr. Royal Phelps in such terms?

S. W.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876.

[Charge No. III. was struck out of Mr. Sherwood's letter as published by us, for the reasons given by our present correspondent.]

AN ANSWER TO MR. SHERWOOD'S OFFER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Mr. J. H. Sherwood's letter addressed to the press this morning, attacking Gen. Porter's administration, he states that he is willing to sell his property north of Central Park, which cost him six years ago $400,000, for the sum of $100,000.

As there are a number of capitalists who are anxious to buy property on New-York Island at the reduction in price mentioned by Mr. John H. Sherwood, we will make a contract with Mr. Sherwood to take the property at the price named, $100,000, if he can prove that it cost him the sum of $400,000 six years ago.

As Gen. Porter has always done his utmost to meet the demands of property-owners, and we believe conducted his department with economy, we echo the sentiments of a large number of tax-payers when we state that Mr. Sherwood's letter is entirely uncalled for.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 3 Pine street.

ROVING BUOYS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The story of imaginary disasters from roving buoys, related in to-day's TIMES, reads like a dream of "G. W. B.," and I am inclined to think the nautical editor has lately suffered from an attack of nightmare, occasioned by a visit of that "ancient mariner." Should any bewilderment occur, such as described, I should say the bewildered mariner had mistaken his vocation, and had better stay at home and spend his time writing articles on cookery for your Sunday edition.

I read a letter lately from one of those bewildered mariners who has unbounded faith in the "infallibility of buoys," on the subject of the absence from her station of a light-vessel called "Wreck of the Scotland." Now, Mr. Editor, the name painted on the sides of this craft may suggest hidden dangers to the credulous mariner, but as there happens to be no longer any "Wreck of the Scotland" there, and four or five lights in sight from her position, I am of opinion that the bewildered mariner who wrote about it has such unbounded faith in the "infallibility of buoys" that he should have one placed every half-mile of his course, to enable him to find his way across the ocean.

The proper buoyage of the bay and approaches is an important matter, and those in charge of it are not, as your nautical editor jocosely remarks, ignorant of the "essential roving and unprincipled nature of the buoy," and do not fancy, as supposed, that if gayly dressed it will stay at home. On the contrary, they are people who have spent their lives in navigating ships, and in ports where shoals are unmarked by showily-painted buoys; and as the apparent simplicity of the remedy suggested by your nautical editor has long since been imparted to "those having charge of the matter," they are engaged in the work of restraining the untamed buoys with heavier chains and anchors whenever they display their roving propensities. A. C. R.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A new and original comedy by Mr. Henry J. Byron was produced at Wallack's Theatre, last evening, with the success which usually attends plays and performances at this popular house. "Married in Haste" is not by any means the best of Mr. Byron's works, for its story and its personages are rather devoid of character, and are, moreover, sketched with a lightness of touch scarcely suited to subjects intended to occupy attention throughout four acts, but it bears unmistakable evidence of the practiced hand of the author in a skillful connection of incidents, a happy division of scenes, and not a few bright bits of dialogue. To follow, step by step, the development of the plot of a piece of this sort would be to waste time and space, and were it possible even to print the acting-copy of "Married in Haste," we doubt if its perusal would convey any idea of the pleasure derived from its representation at Wallack's. As a matter of record, we may say that Mr. Byron's newest achievement gives shape to the trials of a young couple who are wedded somewhat hurriedly, and who, owing to the displeasure of the husband's eccentric uncle and the reverses of the wife's father, become very poor and fail to quarrel, to be finally united, however, thanks to the plotting of a clever *flâneur*, who, having brought about the marriage in the first place, conscientiously devotes himself to making it desirable and durable at last. Mr. Wallack personates, of course, this welcome individual, and it is simple justice to observe that to his portrayal of "*Mr. Gibson Greene*, a man about town," the largest share of the favorable impression wrought yesterday by "Married in Haste" is attributable. No comedian now before the English public can compete with Mr. Wallack in an effort of this kind. His manner is charmingly picturesque and yet perfectly natural; he does not miss a single point in his lines, and yet anything like premeditation in any one passage of his part is never discernible. *Gibson Greene* is certainly not a *rôle* in which Mr. Wallack has all the opportunities we could wish, but it is one whereof the scope is sufficient to afford a glimpse of the actor's best qualities, and even a glimpse of these is nowadays a great deal. Miss Ada Dyas, as *Ethel Grainger*, the young wife, merits particular mention with Mr. Wallack. Miss Dyas' performance is not only very graceful and refined, but it is exceedingly sympathetic, to use this word in the foreign sense, and to apply it where it cannot be very frequently applied. Mr. John Gilbert plays *Mr. Perry Pendragon*, the eccentric uncle, with as much amusing *brusquerie* as can be compressed within the narrow compass of the character, and Mr. C. A. Stevenson embodies with becoming nonchalance the rather shiftless husband. Clever personations by Messrs. W. Herbert and J. W. Carroll contribute to the general effect of the comedy, and Messrs. Shannon and Browne and Miss Rose Lisle are also in the cast. It is only incumbent upon us to add that the scenery and appointments in "Married in Haste" are new, appropriate, and rich, and to repeat the statement already made as to the cordial reception of the work by a numerous and fashionable audience.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

A brief supplementary series of French performances will be entered upon this evening, at the Lyceum Theatre, "Les Domestiques," a new and exceedingly attractive comedy, being the play to-night. On Friday, Alexandre Dumas' world-renowned piece, called "Le Demi-Monde," will be acted by the same comedians. This representation ought to bring together an overflowing audience, and the more so as it is given for the benefit of M. Fritz Hirschy, Treasurer of the theatre. M. Hirschy has been before the public for many years, and has fulfilled his delicate duties with unfailing care and urbanity. Foreign playgoers, of all others, ought to bear in mind the announcement of this, his annual benefit.

THE CANAL AUDITOR.

PROSPECTS FOR THE CONFIRMATION OF MR. SCHUYLER TO SUCCEED MR. THAYER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—To-morrow or the day following Gov. Tilden will nominate Mr. Schuyler, the acting Canal Auditor, to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Thayer. What action the Senate will take in the matter is not yet definitely settled. It will be remembered that Schuyler was the Democratic candidate who opposed Senator Selkreg in the last election. The canvass was a very bitter one, and Schuyler brought many grave charges against his opponent, which he was not able to prove. Mr. Selkreg has not forgotten the effort which was then made to injure him, and he will strongly oppose Mr. Schuyler's confirmation. It is understood that he will be supported in this opposition by at least two influential Democrats. Notwithstanding this, however, the chances are that the confirmation will be made.

OBITUARY.

JAMES ANTHONY.

James Anthony, who died in San Francisco, Jan. 4, was widely known throughout the Pacific States and Territories as the senior proprietor and business manager of the Sacramento *Union*. He was born in Williamsport, Penn., in 1824, and, while yet young, became a resident of St. Louis, where he was connected with the business department of the *Missouri Republican*. He also served in the Army during the Mexican war, and, when the California gold fever broke out, he sailed to the new El Dorado on the ship Humboldt, afterward famous for having carried out so many who became prominent citizens of the new State. At first working at mining, Mr. Anthony established himself at Blue Tent, on the American River. In 1851, he became bookkeeper in the office of the Sacramento *Union*, and in 1853, associated with Paul Morrill and H. W. Larkin, he bought the establishment, which, under the new management, was made an extremely profitable property. The journal, originally Liberal Democratic, was an influential supporter of the cause of the Union during the late civil war, and acquired great popularity and wide circulation. The firm sold out their newspaper to the *Record* last Spring, having suffered a decline in business during the changes of the past few years. Mr. Anthony was a decided character—intensely patriotic, inflexible in purpose, and of unblemished integrity.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE CRISIS IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—It is still believed that the Ministerial differences will be arranged, and the whole Cabinet remain in office. The *Journal Officiel* will publish to-morrow a proclamation of Marshal MacMahon, countersigned by M. Buffet, to the French people, confirming the policy of the Cabinet in accordance with the programme of the 12th of February, 1875.

The *Journal de Paris* says that all the Ministers will retain their portfolios, at least for the present. At the same time, M. Leon Say's resignation has not yet been officially withdrawn.

The Cabinet to-day approved the text of the proclamation of Marshal MacMahon.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, in the Cabinet meeting yesterday Dufaure protested against Buffet's proposed programme, and positively refused to sign it. President MacMahon intervened and proposed that he alone should sign the programme. He appealed to the devotion of the Ministers to terminate the crisis. The Ministers accordingly agreed that the proclamation of the President be published to-day, and that each Minister shall, as formerly, follow his own line of policy, but all shall rally around the Marshal and give him their co-operation. After this decision was arrived at a semi-official announcement was published that M. Buffet would countersign the proclamation reaffirming the programme of Feb. 12, 1875. The tenor of this announcement convinces every one that the crisis continues. If the entire Cabinet had, as agreed to, kept silence and allowed MacMahon to speak alone, Buffet would have undergone a defeat, as Leon Say's resignation, which he provoked, could not be accepted. Buffet, by countersigning the proclamation, gains a double result. He puts himself forward as the inspirer of the President and pledges the Cabinet collectively to the policy set forth in the proclamation. This means that Say and Dufaure can only retain office because they have sacrificed their wills and ideas to those of Buffet. Say and Dufaure doubtless yielded because they felt that the prolongation of the crisis was perilous. The peril, however, has simply changed shape by means of the proclamation. MacMahon, instead of the Cabinet, enters the electoral arena, and indorses Buffet's policy, which seems destined to defeat. The principal feature of the programme is to oppose, as enemies of order, those who demand a revision of the Constitution before 1880 or attack the prerogative of the President.

The *Daily News* special dispatch from Paris says the rumors in regard to the situation of the Ministry are various and conflicting. It is asserted that all the Ministers will sign the proclamation. Another report has it that Buffet alone is prepared to sign it, and all who do not sign it to-day will be considered as resigning.

TURKEY.

THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA—COUNT ANDRASSY'S NOTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12.—The Sublime Porte has received a dispatch from the Turkish commander in Herzegovina, dated Jan. 6, announcing that tranquillity is restored everywhere except in the district between Trebinje, Bilek, and Gatschko, bordering on Montenegro.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—It is semi-officially confirmed that Count Andrassy's note does not propose any control or guarantees. The participation of the Christian population in the execution of the reforms, and the engagements which Turkey would contract toward the powers by accepting the proposals, are regarded as sufficient guarantees.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Times* says the Turkish representatives abroad have been instructed to declare that any intervention incompatible with the dignity or independence of the Porte will be rejected. It is expected that England will advise the Porte to consider Count Andrassy's programme. If the Sultan declines to do so the rebels will be likely to derive greater advantages than ever from the countenance of the Montenegrins and Dalmatians.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A Berlin telegram to the *Morning Post* says it is reported that Lord Derby has notified Austria that the British Government has unreservedly approved of Count Andrassy's note on Turkey.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE QUEEN—THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria is expected to depart for Coburg about the 10th of April next. She will probably go thence to Baden Baden.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The Marquis of Ripon, the English nobleman who recently embraced the Roman Catholic faith, has presented the Pope with £10,000 sterling.

SPAIN.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES AND THE HOUSE OF CORTES—FOURTEEN NEW JOURNALS.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—A royal decree issued to-day disqualifies Generals and all public functionaries receiving above £500 per annum from sitting in either House of the Cortes.

The Government has authorized the publication of fourteen new journals.

GERMANY.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL NOT TO VISIT THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* sets at rest, the reports to the contrary, by stating that the Prince Imperial, Frederick William, has decided not to visit the Philadelphia Exhibition for several reasons, the most important of which is that the condition of the Emperor's health renders the absence of the heir to the throne inadmissible.

EGYPT.

AMICABLE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE KHEDIVE AND MR. CAVE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The *Financier* of this morning is enabled to state positively that the Foreign Office has received a dispatch from Commissioner Cave, saying that the Egyptian authorities in every way facilitated his mission. The rumors of any difficulty between himself and the Khédive are groundless.

GERMANY AND THE CATHOLICS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Ecclesiastical Court opened proceedings to-day. They were aimed at the deposition of Dr. Paul Melchars, the Archbishop of Cologne.

A VERDICT FOR THE WESTERN UNION.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—The suit of Thomas and Charles Booz, surviving partners of Noble & Co., against the Western Union Telegraph Company to recover $380, was decided in the City Court yesterday. Some time ago a party in Portsmouth, Ohio, sent a telegram to Noble & Co. ordering two boxes of oysters of one kind and one box of another. The telegram, as received, read "twenty boxes" instead of two, and this caused the loss claimed. It was urged, on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the telegraph company was responsible by reason of its occupation, irrespective of any agreement on its blanks. Judge Brown instructed the jury that the telegraph companies were not common carriers; that the printed rules adopted by them became parts of the contract, and that the plaintiffs could not recover; first, because the dispatch was addressed in ambiguous language which did not explain itself to the common understanding, and, in consequence, the company could not be held liable; and second, the dispatch was not repeated, as required by the printed regulations; and, had this been done, the error would have been detected at once. Whatever law applied to the sender applied to the receiver of a dispatch; both must notice, at their peril, the regulations of the company. Judge Brown concluded by instructing the jury to find a verdict for the defendants, which was done.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TRIALS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—The United States Court to-day was occupied in hearing evidence in the McGriff case. George Hogan, one of the Ring, gave testimony, that, being in charge of the barrel room at Patoka, he frequently allowed spirits to be withdrawn and shipped on old stamps, which would afterward be returned and used for the same purpose. John F. Crisp, who was general inside Gauger, and kept the books for the Binghams, at Patoka, testified that during the last half of the year 1874, there were about two hundred barrels per month of crooked whisky shipped from Patoka to Evansville. The Government has rested the case until John W. Bingham arrives to-morrow. James K. Hill was released from custody to-day on $15,000 bail. The court agreed to grant a continuance in the case of Louis Brasher until the third day of the May term of court. He will be required to furnish satisfactory security for his appearance at that time.

ANOTHER SEIZURE IN CHICAGO—THE F. O. BOYD & CO. CASE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The Government officers, at about 10 o'clock to-night, seized an establishment which was manufacturing whisky secretly and without any license. It is owned by a man named Kirchoff, and is situated nearly in the heart of the city, near the corner of Randolph and Canal streets in the building formerly occupied by the seized Hutchins distillery. It had a complete equipment, and has been running off from ten to twelve barrels daily of late. Arrests will be made to-morrow. A custodian was left in charge of the premises to-night.

Mr. Albert Stickney, counsel for the firm of F. O. Boyd & Co., of New-York, and who is now here, said to the agent of the Associated Press to-night: "I am informed by Government officials that no evidence whatever has been laid before the Grand Jury, implicating in the slightest degree Messrs. Boyd & Co. As nearly as I make out from paragraphs in the public prints, the matter reflecting on Messrs. Boyd & Co. rests entirely or chiefly on the statements of W. S. Golson.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STOCKHOLDERS—OTHER RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was held here today, 92,512 shares being represented. President Bishop called the members to order, and Mr. Godwin offered a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as the President had not given him a fair opportunity of being heard at the last meeting, he be respectfully requested to step down, and some other person than an officer of the road be selected to preside. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Catlin said he desired some information in reference to the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, as the report did not set forth how much was realized from its operation, whether it defrays the expense of running it or not. He had heard that bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 had been issued, and subsequently, bonds for another $1,000,000, which was a large sum. Mr. Robinson, Chief Clerk of the company, stated in detail the cost of the road at $2,521,343 21. Mr. Bishop said that when the Directors first conceived the idea of taking possession of that road, it was commenced by a hostile party, and Mr. Le Grand Lockwood and others, who had endeavored and failed to obtain control of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, commenced the construction of this rival road. After some progress had been made, Mr. Lockwood failed in business, whereupon the friends of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad got control of the Harlem River and Port Chester Road. We came to the conclusion, said he, that if it was not built by this corporation it would be built by others hostile to us; that it would be for the interest of this corporation to purchase the rival road and build it. It was never supposed that it would be productive, but even if it should never pay the running expenses, it was absolutely necessary for us to build and run that road. We built the road for cash, and paid for everything as it was completed. The cost of the road had been a great deal more than anticipated. He, however, desired the stockholders to understand that it was a very different thing buying land alongside of the Harlem River from that of securing the right of way for a road in the country. It was not the purpose of the Directors to keep the accounts of the Harlem River Branch separate from those of the main line, as it would be attended with great trouble. The Shore Line Railroad was different, it was owned by another corporation, we lease it, said he, pay the running expenses and rent of it. The Harlem River Branch is beginning to make a fair showing, and I have no doubt that without it the business of the past year would have shown a falling off, and taking the situation as it was, with the danger of a competing road alongside of our own, I consider that it was advisable to purchase the road, if every dollar of its cost had been sunk in Long Island Sound. Such was my conviction then, and it is still the same.

Mr. W. J. Comstock, of Hartford, inquired what number of shares of the capital stock were held by the company. Mr. Bishop replied that the company had sold the 2,000 shares it held a year ago at $145. Mr. Goodwin desired to know what effect his action in placing an injunction against the issue of free passes had had. The President replied that he did not know.

The election for Directors resulted in the choice of the old board by the following vote: William D. Bishop, 92,512; Edward M. Reed, 92,508; Wilson G. Hunt, 92,512; C. Vanderbilt, 92,512; George N. Miller, 92,362; Chester W. Chapin, 92,512; A. Van Nest, 92,512; Henry C. Robinson, 92,255; E. H. Trowbridge, 92,383; Nathaniel Wheeler, 92,467; C. M. Pond, 92,446; Augustus Schell, 91,715; George H. Watrous, 87,058.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12.—A gentleman from Hannibal says the report in yesterday's Chicago papers that application would be made by the creditors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for a Receiver is entirely without foundation. About six weeks ago the principal creditors of that company resident in New-York united in electing Mr. W. H. Neilson, President of the New-York Board of Education, as President of the company. Mr. Neilson is daily expected at Hannibal, having been detained in New-York by the illness of his son. When he arrives he will proceed at once to reorganize and construct the road. In a letter to the gentleman referred to, Mr. Neilson says: "The Hannibal and St. Joseph is a valuable piece of property, and the New-York stockholders propose to hold and develop it. No Receiver can or will be appointed.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Gen. Frances B. Hayes, one of the State Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad, made a minority report to the Legislature today, severely criticising the management of the road and making charges against an ex-State Director of having used his position for his own personal profit and that of his friends.

WORCESTER, Jan. 12.—At the annual meeting of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad to-day, the old officers were all re-elected.

THE VINELAND TRAGEDY.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The trial of Charles K. Landis was resumed this morning, Judge Reed presiding. James R. Hoagland, the prosecuting attorney, opened the case for the State in a brief argument, claiming that it would be shown that the accused had committed willful and deliberate murder, and that previous to the shooting of Carruth he had threatened him with violence. The first witness called was a neighbor of Carruth's, who testified to being present at the time of his death. Dr. Thomas, Professor of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, who made the post-mortem examination of the body of Carruth, described the operation and the finding of four distinct abscesses in his brain, caused by the course of the bullet. He attributed his death to the abscesses caused by the passage of the ball in the brain. The examination and cross-examination were searching throughout. It was conducted by Attorney General Parker for the prosecution, and by ex-Chancellor Williamson and Col. Potter for the defense. Harry Wilbur, foreman in the *Independent* office, detailed the shooting of Carruth. Dr. Thomas, during the cross-examination, made what is considered an important admission for the defense. Referring to the location of the encysted bullet he said nature could not have placed the ball in a more favorable position for the recovery of the wounded man. The afternoon session was mostly devoted by the State to proving the shooting. It was shown that the deceased and Landis had been in the editorial room less than a minute when Carruth re-entered, followed by his assailant, who shot him down. Immediately afterward Landis said, "Dr. Bidwell, I have killed him, I have killed him! I was obliged to do it. I killed him in the cause of God and humanity. I am sorry for it. I hope he won't die. He acknowledged that he would submit to legal consequences." The evidence created considerable stir. There was considerable legal dispute over the efforts of the prosecution to prove the pistol used by Landis, which had not ended when the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE QUESTION OF CHEAP RAILWAY FARES UNDER DISCUSSION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The Advisory Committee of the General Ticket Agents' Association, appointed at the meeting held at Saratoga last September, met at the Centennial to-day to consider a basis of fares on the various railroads in the country to parties visiting the Centennial Exposition. D. M. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Road, presided. Among those present were John N. Abbott, Erie Railway; J. W. Carly, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; C. P. Atmore, Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern; Ellis Clark, North Pennsylvania; C. H. Kendrick and C. B. Meeker, New-York Central and Hudson River; Richard T. Penfield, Hannibal and St. Joseph; D. M. Zimmerman, Camden and Atlantic; S. J. Pierson, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati; L. M. Cole, Baltimore and Ohio; J. Darby, Boston and Providence; E. St. John, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George H. Heaford; Atlantic and Pacific; W. T. Thrall, Chicago and Northwestern; J. R. MacMurdo, Piedmont Air Line; S. S. Parker, Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington; G. E. Hall, Erie Road, and G. A. Dadman, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore. The session in the morning and afternoon was confined to the discussion of the rates to be charged, the general sentiment being in favor of a general reduction of tariff. The Western men did not favor a reduction of more than twenty-five per cent., as the Grangers had secured the passage of a law compelling them to reduce that amount, hence a further reduction might entail a loss which heavy travel would not compensate for. The Centennial Committee's representatives desired a general reduction of fifty per cent., as had been the case on the occasions of all previous exhibitions, but the agents would not consent to this. At 11 o'clock to-night the committee was again called to order, and framed a report based on the twenty-five per cent. reduction for excursion and single fare, which report will be submitted to a special meeting of the general body, to be called in about a month. As the question is one which calls for immediate attention, the committee will do all in their power to have it settled as soon as possible. They visited the Exhibition buildings this afternoon, and were greatly pleased with the progress made.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

THE REVERIFICATION OF INVOICES—A LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NEW-YORK COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Treasury Department decides that tin plates, not coated with tin by an electric battery, and fourteen feet long by three-quarters of an inch wide, intended for bucket and churn hoops, are dutiable at two and a half cents per pound. It is also decided that sheepskins with the wool on, tanned and dressed, and intended for use, either as mats or for being cut into strips or otherwise for trimmings, are dutiable at twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, as skins tanned not otherwise provided for, and not as dressed furs.

Secretary Bristow informs the Secretary of State, with reference to an inquiry from Sir Edward Thornton on the subject of the verification of invoices by persons intending to send articles for exhibition at Philadelphia, that under Treasury regulations heretofore issued such goods may be verified before a Government Commissioner of the country from which the same are imported, or a Consular officer of the United States.

In a letter of instruction to the Collector of Customs at New-York, the Secretary of the Treasury says: "In case wearing apparel and other personal baggage, or the tools or implements of a mechanical trade, belonging to persons arriving in the United States, shall be imported by any express company for the owner, proceedings will be taken in regard to the entry of such property as provided for in sections 2,799, 2,800, and 2,801, of the Revised Statutes. Packages consigned to such companies which, by reason of the absence of certified invoices, cannot be immediately entered thereon, may be examined by such companies, or by their duly authorized agent, qualified to determine a value, to be declared by the companies in a *pro forma* invoice as the foreign value to the best of their knowledge and belief; this privilege to continue for ninety days only from the date of this letter."

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN'S SAD DEATH.

A MEMBER OF A NOBLE FAMILY DIES IN BELLEVUE HOSPITAL—HIS CAREER IN NEW-YORK.

On Tuesday evening last, there died in Bellevue Hospital, a young and talented Englishman, a member of a noble family, and a writer of more than ordinary merit. His name was Henry Somerville Digby, son of the late George Somerville Digby, Captain in her Britannic Majesty's Grenadier Guards, and of Lady Emily Jane Butler, sister of the fifth Earl of Lanesborough. He was also a cousin of the present Lord Digby, and was at one time attached to the British Legation in Greece. His father was an officer of tried courage and ability, and was at one time an Aid de Camp to the King of Hanover. The son, who was born in Paris, came to this country some six years ago, and has passed most of his time in the Metropolis. For the last three years he had resided at a boarding-house in South Washington square, and spent the greater part of his time in the society of literary friends and others of congenial tastes. He had been well educated, and spoke French and German with fluency. Much of his time was spent at the Astor Library, and he contributed frequent articles to the daily press, to *Appleton's Journal*, and to other publications. His relations with his family were apparently of the friendliest nature, and he frequently received remittances of money. He was generous to a fault, and was always ready to share his means with the first comrade in difficulty. For a week or more preceding his death, he suffered from a sore throat, and complained of feeling feverish. During the last few days he was confined to the house, but his case did not appear serious, and it was thought that he would soon recover. Early on Sunday morning he left his bed in a delirious condition, and after hurriedly dressing, left the house without the knowledge of the inmates, and went to the studio of an artist friend at Broadway and Fourth street. The latter, on seeing the condition of Digby, endeavored to detain him, but without effect. Two hours later the unfortunate man was found by a Policeman in Broadway wandering about and talking incoherently. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and on the Monday following visited by his landlady, who had for the first time learned of his whereabouts. Everything in the way of medical assistance and care was done to bring about his recovery, but without avail. The sick man in his delirium had attempted to thrust a small stick of wood down his throat, a splinter of which broke off and remained imbedded in the membrane. He died at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a few hours after a letter full of expressions of affection and good-will had been received from his mother in England. The funeral will take place from his late residence, at No. 44 Washington square, at noon to-day, Rev. Dr. Lawrence, of the Church of the Holy Communion, officiating. The remains will be deposited in Green-Wood Cemetery, to await the disposition of his relatives.

In person Mr. Digby was a man of fine presence and commanding appearance. He was over six feet four inches in height, of a warm-hearted, genial disposition, and gifted with conversational abilities of a high order. He had many strong friends among artists and literary men. The deceased had three brothers, one of whom is an officer of the British Army, and another a clergyman of the Church of England. The third brother, a civil engineer, died during a recent visit to California. Among the subjects upon which Mr. Digby was engaged at the time of his death was the translation into French of a report for the Khédive of Egypt.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—1 A. M.—Clear and cold weather has prevailed in the Southern States east of the Mississippi and in New-England, with northerly winds and slight changes in barometer. The barometer has risen and is decidedly high in the North-west and upper lake region, where generally clear and very cold weather has prevailed, with northerly winds. Light snow has prevailed in the interior of the Middle States and in the lower lake region, with north or west winds and slight fall of temperature. The Mississippi has fallen fourteen inches at St. Louis and three feet at Cairo, and risen eight inches at Vicksburg. The Ohio has fallen at stations above Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, clear and partly cloudy and slightly colder weather, northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

A RESOLUTION OFFERED FOR POLITICAL EFFECT—THE HOUSE COMMITTEES—ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1875.

The House had a discussion this morning on a resolution offered last evening by Mr. Egan, a Democrat and Catholic of Union County, upon the school-money question. The resolution, having recited the constitutional provision making the appropriations of the State school money for sectarian purposes impossible, states that it is the sense of the House that Church and State should be entirely divorced, and that this Legislature has no design of using the school moneys for any other purpose than that contemplated by the new Constitution. The resolution was offered only for political effect, and, making a virtue of necessity, kindly agrees not to do that which the Legislature cannot do, if it were ever so much inclined to. The resolution could not be entertained under a resolution adopted yesterday, but the Democratic Assemblymen who had voted last Winter for the Catholic Protectory and Reform School bills were so urgent to correct their error that the House was rather disposed to suspend the rule. On motion of Mr. Rabe, of Hudson, the resolution was ordered printed in order that action may be taken upon it. That part of the Governor's Message which treats of taxation was referred to the Committee on Judiciary in the House.

Speaker Carscallen announced the House committees as follows:

Judiciary—Scovel, Halsey, Lewis, Cross, Rabe.

Corporations—Payne, Patterson, Cunningham, Owen, Richardson.

Municipal Corporations—Lewis, Scovel, Van Rensselaer, Rolfe, Sanderson.

Militia—Brewer, Brautigan, Traphagen, Skellinger, Ferdon.

Ways and Means—Brown, Voorhees, Harrison, Empson, Skellinger.

Agriculture—Keasby, Platt, Voorhies, Martin, Mackey.

Education—Drake, Vail, Howell, Owen, Hendrickson.

Elections—Ashley, Harrison, Jacobus, Winants, Campbell.

Engrossed Bills—Herring, Brautigan, Corey, Conover, Rue.

Banks and Insurance—Patterson, Vail, Lund, Dodd, Empson.

Unfinished Business—Rolfe, Moore, Ashley, Martin, Mackey.

Incidental Expenses—Taylor, Toffey, Youngblood, Lodge, Owen.

Riparian Rights—Halsey, Herring, Griggs, Rabe, Empson.

Miscellaneous Business—Harrison, Payne, Platt, Bird, Hannon.

Revision of Laws—Youngblood, Howell, Griggs, Bergen, Lodge.

Stationery—Jacobus, Traphagen, Stephens, Dodd, Sanderson.

Railroads and Canals—Toffey, Herring, Browne, Swayze, Rue.

Claims and Pensions—Moore, Cavalier, Cunningham, Mathews, Ferdon.

Fisheries—Cole, Cavalier, Stephens, Lodge, Conover.

Treasurer's Accounts—Cross, Taylor, Brewer, Swayze, Hendrickson.

State Prison—Lund, Jacobus, Hutchison, Bergen, Dodd.

Lunatic Asylum—Van Rensselaer, Taylor, Lewis, E. H. Drake, Empson.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Cunningham, E. H. Drake, Page, Egan, Hannon.

Library—Brautigan, Richards, Keasby, Mathews, Mackey.

Sinking Fund—Corey, E. Drake, Carpenter, Rabe, Bird.

Federal Relations—Youngblood, Carpenter, Cross, Conover, Winants.

Commerce and Navigation—Stephens, Cavalier Corey, Lodge, Hannon.

Printing—Griggs, Brown, Keasby, Hutchison, Bergen.

Soldiers' Home—Newark—Hall, Halsey, Rolfe, Skellinger, Mackey.

Soldiers' Children's Home—Hutchison, Toffey, Lund, Richmon, Bird.

Reform School for Boys—Vail, Traphagen, Brewer, Rue, Drake.

Industrial School—Richards, Moore, Ashley, Campbell, Richmon.

Centennial Committee—Toffey, Youngblood, Scovel, Dodd, Hendrickson.

A bill was introduced fixing the salaries of officers in the Senate as follows: Secretary, $1,500; assistant, $1,200; Engrossing Clerk, $1,200; Journal Clerk, $1,000; President's Secretary, $600; Calendar Clerk, $500; Sergeant at Arms, $600; assistant, $400; Doorkeeper, $250; pages, $200. The bill in the House fixed salaries as follows: Clerk, $1,500; assistant, $900; Journal Clerk, $700; Engrossing Clerk, $1,000; Sergeant at Arms, $700; assistant, $500; Door-keepers, $300; Speaker's Clerk, $500, and pages $150 each. The total reduction on these items is about five thousand dollars.

President Sewell did not announce his committees to-day. Both houses have adjourned till Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATION.

PUNISHING THE POINTING OR FIRING OF ARMS AT PERSONS—REPORTS ON THE STATE FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—Of a large number of bills read in place in the Senate to-day the most important bore the following titles: An act to provide for the refunding and redemption of the existing indebtedness of counties, cities, and boroughs issued prior to the 20th day of April, 1874; an act relative to writing threatening letters; an act to punish persons for pointing or discharging fire-arms at other persons within this Commonwealth. Senator Strand, from the Committee on Finances, reported an act authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses of calling out the National Guard of Pennsylvania to assist the civil authorities in the suppression of the riots in Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties during April, May, and June, 1875. This bill appropriates $80,000. A series of resolutions of respect for Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, late Attorney General of Pennsylvania, deceased, were adopted, after which remarks eulogistic of Mr. Dimmick were made by a number of Senators. The reports of the State Treasurer and the Sinking Fund Commission were presented in writing. Mr. Mackey's report shows that of the balance of $993,207 27 in the Treasury on Nov. 30, 1875, but $55,334 78 stands to the credit of the general fund, while the appropriations yet due and payable out of this fund will exceed five hundred and sixty thousand dollars. He further states, what is patent to everybody of judgment who is aware of the condition of the Treasury, that prompt legislation is necessary, either in the form of additional taxation or the diversion of a portion of the sinking fund revenues to the general fund, for the relief of the Treasury and the protection of the credit of the State. The Constitution compels the maintenance of the sinking fund in proper condition to pay $250,000 of the principal and the interest on the State debt, which would require about $1,575,000 annually. The only revenue going into the sinking fund by legislative enactment is the tax on corporation stock, and the Legislature can, by the diversion of a part of this tax to the general fund, relieve the present embarrassing condition of the Treasury. The report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners details the workings of the fund for the year ending Nov. 30, 1875. They say the only loan due in 1877 is the gold loan, act of 4th May, 1852, amounting to $3,267,500, which must be provided for. The second, or 10.15 series of six per cent. loan is reimbursable the 1st of February, 1877, and payable at any time within five years, or by the 1st of February, 1882. The Commissioners say that, while the maintenance of the sinking fund, as at present constituted, will prevent the redemption of the gold loan at maturity, yet the deficiency in the general revenue fund will necessitate the imposition of new taxes, that fund, as at present constituted, being entirely inadequate to meet the general expenses of the State. The debt of the Commonwealth, deducting the assets in the sinking fund, amounts to $13,766,564 89, which is a favorable showing, despite the condition of the Treasury. After the reception of the reports the Senate adjourned out of respect to the late Attorney General.

In the House a number of bills and resolutions were introduced, the most important being a bill for the selection of a site and the erection of a hospital for the insane for the City of Philadelphia and the counties of Delaware, Chester, and Bucks. A joint resolution was introduced requesting our members of Congress to vote for the repeal of the Bankruptcy law. The House also adopted resolutions of respect to the late Attorney General, and listened to a number of eulogies, after which it adjourned.

GOV. CARROLL, OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—John Lee Carroll was inaugurated Governor of Maryland to-day in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature and the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Bartol. Gov. Carroll is the grandson of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and is the thirty-seventh Governor of this State, twelve proprietary and Colonial Governors having preceded the first State Governor. Many ladies and distinguished gentlemen were present, among the latter United States Senators Bayard, of Delaware, and Dennis, of Maryland; also, Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore. The band from the Naval Academy furnished the music. A full length portrait of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, by Sully Cook, looked down upon the scene. It is probable that no more brilliant assemblage has gathered in the old Senate Chamber since the day George Washington resigned here his commission of Commander in Chief of the American Army on the 23d of December, 1783.

THE IOWA SENATORSHIP.

GOV. KIRKWOOD NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Jan. 12.—Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor elect of the State, was this evening nominated for United States Senator by the Republican caucus, on the first formal ballot, to succeed Senator Wright. He received 56 votes, Hiram Price 25, George W. McCrary 14, and Gen. Belknap 12. Mr. Harlan's name was not mentioned in caucus. Gov. Kirkwood will to-morrow be inaugurated Governor.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION AT CONCORD—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

CONCORD, Jan. 11.—The Democratic Convention met here at 11:15, and was called to order by George F. Putnam, Chairman of the State Committee. William W. Bailey, of Nashua, was elected permanent President. His speech maintained the possibility of a Democratic victory in the State if the party took the necessary steps; the present demanded the recognition of entirely new issues, and the abandonment of dead ones; the wisdom, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people are sufficient for self-government; that Government is of the people, by the people, and for the people; that a tariff for revenue only and a currency based on coin lie at the foundation of individual and commercial prosperity; that the administration of the Government, State and national, should be confined within Constitutional limits; that education generally diffused throughout a community is essential to the preservation of a free government, and that it is the duty of the Government to provide reasonable facilities therefor, and that the great principle of constitutional and religious duty should be so applied as to afford protection to the people of every race, color, and nationality, and to every section of our common country. The balance of the speech was a severe criticism of the Republican Party and a review of its errors and weaknesses in the conduct of national affairs. The platform is as follows:

Resolved, That in entering upon the first State canvass of the Centennial year, the Democracy of New-Hampshire deem it proper to declare that they recognize the final settlement of the issues involved in the late civil war and the binding force of the constitutional amendments; that they demand for all citizens their full constitutional rights; the cessation of Federal interference in local affairs; the devotion of the Government to the work of restoring commerce, giving employment to labor and capital and fostering the interchange of the products of the country to the end that the domestic peace and public prosperity exhibited throughout a united and happy nation may prove the success of the experiment of self-government and insure the perpetuity of the American Republic, and in a contest on this basis we solicit and claim the support and co-operation of all who desire strictly constitutional Government and honest and economical administration.

Resolved, That the people of every State have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as free, sovereign, and independent States, and ought to exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right pertaining thereto which has not been by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party has been always, as it is now, the advocate of a sound currency, stable in amount, fixed in value, and convertible into coin at the will of the holder.

Resolved, That the present unstable, inflated, and fluctuating currency is the work of the Republican Party, whose financial theory has always tended in that direction, and has largely contributed to the deplorable evils which now afflict the country.

Resolved, That we believe, as the Democratic National Convention of 1872 declared, that "a speedy return to specie payments is demanded, alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government;" that such legislation and administrative policy should be adopted as will steadily tend to this result with the least possible derangement of the business of the country, and with due regard to the interests of all classes and sections; that the most safe, sure, direct, and speedy way to this end lies through severe retrenchment, strict economy, careful husbanding of resources, and the honest direction of all revenues to legitimate purposes of the Government—in other words, through administrative reform and honest government.

Resolved, That the present condition of the country, the paralysis which rests upon business and enterprise, the disgraceful state of the currency, the enormous and unequal burden of taxation, and the frightful exhibition of waste, profligacy, peculation, and fraud which characterize all branches of the public service, all attest alike the unfitness of the Republican Party to manage the affairs of the country, and the necessity of an immediate change, and the most thorough and searching reform in the national administration.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-Hampshire, by their representatives in convention assembled, pledge to the people their earnest efforts in favor of a sound currency, reform of all abuses in the State and National Administration, retrenchment and economy in public expenditures, and equal and just taxation, to the end that labor may be as lightly burdened as possible, the administration of public affairs be made efficient, and the public indebtedness be reduced, industry and enterprise be relieved of the incubus now paralyzing them, and the old-time prosperity of the country be restored.

Resolved, That we favor a tariff for revenue only; that we are unalterably opposed to favoritism in legislation, and to all subsidies in individuals, classes, corporations, or monopolies.

Resolved, That while the illustrious example of the spirit of our institutions are alike opposed to a third Presidential term, the present Chief Executive, by using the great trusts incident to his office for personal and family aggrandizement, by inflaming sectarian animosity, and by interfering with the course of public justice toward defrauders of the revenue and their abettors, demonstrates the wisdom of the fathers and enforces belief that a third term would be dangerous to the liberties of the citizen and the prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That our inestimable system of common schools and our no less valuable scheme of religious toleration are the workmanship of Democratic hands and the fruits of Democratic policy; that it is the exclusive right and duty of the State to provide for the education of its children; that it is the inalienable right of every citizen to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and no political disabilities should be incurred by reason of religious belief, and while we will defend these principles and institutions to the fullest extent, we deprecate all attempts to raise sectarian issues in politics as utterly uncalled for and reprehensible, and meriting the emphatic condemnation of every good citizen.

Resolved, That we assert the purity of the ballot and the integrity of the ballot-box, on which depends the perpetuity of self government, and we declare that the action of the Republican majority in the House during the last Legislature in defeating the bill providing for the discovery and punishment of the traffickers in electoral franchise, and other measures intended to secure free elections and honest representation, places that party as the champion of political corruption and furnishes an evidence of the desperate means by which it hopes to retain power.

Resolved, That we recognize the need of social as well as political reform, believing that the perpetuity of our free institutions depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. We therefore welcome the present movement in behalf of temperance as designed to promote a very desirable end by the most proper and effectual means.

The resolutions further indorse the action of the Governor and Council in the contested election cases of last Summer, and commend the candidates nominated to-day.

The State Central Committee was appointed. A letter from Hon. H. R. Roberts, declining to be a candidate for Governor, was read. On the first ballot 632 votes were cast, of which Hon. Daniel Marcy, of Portsmouth, received 614, and he was declared the nominee for Governor. The convention then balloted for a candidate for Railroad Commissioner, and out of 417 votes Thomas Dinsmore received 413, and was declared the nominee. The convention adjourned.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

REPORTED ELECTION OF J. B. EUSTIS BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT SESSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The lobby and gallery of the House were filled with spectators at the opening of that body, and at the time appointed for the ballot for United States Senator the Conservative Senators, accompanied by the three Republican members of the Senate—Messrs. Green, Blackburn, and Alexander—made their appearance on the floor of the House, coming from the Speaker's room, where they had been waiting. After some discussion, the Speaker called Senator Blackburn to the chair, and the roll of the Senate was called, the Conservative Senators and the three Republican members answering to their names. Subsequently a vote was had, and Mr. Eustis received 75 votes, which is a majority of the votes of the General Assembly of the State. Messrs. Blackburn, Green, and Alexander explained their votes. After the vote was announced by the Speaker, Senator Blackburn rose and said: "In the right vested in me, as representing the Legislature in joint session, I announce Hon. J. B. Eustis United States Senator to represent the State of Louisiana." Twelve Senators participated in the election. The proceedings are regarded as informal, the Senate not having agreed to an election, but adopted a resolution that there was no vacancy. Eustis received 75 votes, one more than was necessary to elect, sixty-three Representatives and twelve Senators voting for him. The announcement of the result of the election by Senator Blackburn and Speaker Estellette, was loudly applauded by the crowd in the galleries. Senator Blackburn stated that he wanted to leave no further excuse for the United States Senate to leave Louisiana out, after McMillan, Ray, Pinchback, and Marr had failed to get in. Mr. Pinchback was present in the House during the election. It is stated that Lieut. Gov. Antoine will refuse to sign the certificate of Eustis' election. Mr. Eustis favored the Wheeler compromise.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The National Republican Executive Committee will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the Arlington Hotel. Gov. Morgan and other members arrived to-night, and several delegations are here seeking to influence the selection of the place of holding the nominating Convention. There is little change in the situation. The sentiment seems to have turned away from Philadelphia, and the claims of Saratoga are more prominently canvassed. Ohio is making a strong presentation, and the delegates are quite hopeful for either Cleveland or Cincinnati. There is no expression of preference from the members of the committee, who seem to be as undetermined as the people outside. The business of the committee will probably be completed to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The Republicans of this city are anxious to have the National Convention again held in this city, and for this purpose a committee, consisting of United States Marshal Kerns, Postmaster Fairman, Col. William McMichael, Gen. Bingham, Rufus E. Shapley, and ex-Sheriff Leeds, started for Washington at noon to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—At a very large meeting of the merchants on 'Change to-day a resolution was unanimously adopted that "the members of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis hereby tender to the respective Executive Committees of the Democratic and Republican Parties the full use of their grand hall for the purpose of holding their National Conventions this year." This hall is the largest and handsomest room in the country, and can be arranged to seat comfortably about four thousand delegates.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ATLANTA, Jan. 12.—The Legislature met today. The Governor, in his Message, says the valid bonded debt of the State amounts to $8,005,500. In regard to the State Treasurer, John Jones, the Governor says: "The ascertained amount of the alleged payments made by him, in the second redemption of bonds, was $196,612 15; the entire amount for which he is liable on all accounts, as shown by a carefully-prepared statement, is $291,969 95." In concluding his Message, the Governor says: "It is not improper to state that the public credit has steadily continued to improve, and may now be justly considered as firmly re-established." The Message is a protracted one, and deals entirely with State matters. The Governor to-day instituted suits against the late Treasurer, Jones, and his bondsmen for the alleged defalcation of $291,000.

TOPEKA, Jan. 12.—The House partially organized to-day by the election of Mr. Haskell, of Lawrence, Speaker, and Henry Booth Chief Clerk. The Senate elected Rev. Mr. Hubbard, colored, Chaplain.

The Wisconsin Legislature met at Madison yesterday. Mr. S. S. Fifield, of Polk, was elected Speaker of the House; Mr. R. L. D. Potter, author of the Potter law, was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

A special dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says two ballots were taken yesterday for United States Senator, without an election. The last vote stood: Beck, 40; Williams, 35; Leslie, 27; Stevenson, 19, and Bradley, 15.

SALE OF WORKS OF ART.

To-night Messrs. Leavitt & Co. sell the paintings belonging to William Butler Duncan, in which collection are many rare and choice European and American works of art. It is almost unnecessary to name individual specimens, as there is a uniform excellence that challenges admiration, yet we may be pardoned for expressing our admiration of two pictures of dogs by Mr. Hays, deceased. We question if the head of the old mastiff has its equal in this country. Coast scenes, in the very best styles of Suydam and Kensett, are justly admired. Bellows, with his woodland copse, makes a charming contrast to the bustle and confusion of Moran's pilot-boats and ships in a brisk gale. Voltz's small landscape and cattle piece is admirable in all respects; one in it gets in brief the best qualities of this famous painter. There is a very fine William Hart, in his "early manner," which is far superior to the best of his modern examples. J. Bondine, of Paris, has a sea-shore view, which is damp and windy, but its truthfulness to nature is felt by every one who has ever ventured a few days' visit at Long Branch or Newport. J. G. Brown is fairly represented by his mischievous and favorite girls and boys. There are some very attractive figure pieces by the best French artists, and quite a number of small paintings of varied and pleasing subjects which would adorn any parlor, and prove a source of constant pleasure to the owner.

THERE'S ONE PLACE.

There is one place where you can have teeth drawn without feeling it, at Dr. COLTON'S, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Dandruff, Dandruff, Dry, Moist, or Scaly, eruptive and other scalp diseases, falling loss, or prematurely gray hair, cured by the treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY.

Special instructions for the proper management of children's hair given by the Doctor at No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Premature Old Age is Indicated by the wrinkles under the eyes or on the face. They induce a withered, faded, and sallow appearance, which destroys that natural complexional freshness so characteristic with the young and middle-aged ladies of America. These unmistakable signs of old age are effectually removed by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose, Pimply Eruptions, black heads, moth patches, and freckles cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st. New-York.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway

Moles, Moles, Wens, and Warts, Painlessly and permanently removed by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain. Boots and shoes, and India rubbers. All styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Just try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for that Cough. It will cure it speedily. 50c and $1.

MARRIED.

COLEY—TALLMAN.—Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, Jamesburg, by Rev. B. S. Everit, FRANK W. COLEY, formerly of Westport Conn., to MINNIE H., daughter of J. B. Tallman, Jamesburg, N. J.

WHIPPLE—ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 11, by Rev. George Whipple, D. D., GEORGE H. WHIPPLE to EMILY W. ADAMS, daughter of the late Jonathan Snelling, of New-York, all of Brooklyn.

WYNKOOP—WILLIAMSON.—In Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Joseph Mason, EGBERT H. WYNKOOP, Esq., of Catskill, N. Y., and AGNES G., eldest daughter of Thomas J. Williamson.

DIED.

COWPERTHWAIT.—On Tuesday morning, MONTGOMERY B., in the 4th year of his age, and on Wednesday evening, MARGARET M., in the 6th year of her age, of diphtheria, children of M. B. and M. M. Cowperthwait.

Funeral from the residence of their parents, Yonkers, on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DECATUR.—Suddenly, at his residence in Boston, on the 9th inst., Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR, United States Navy, aged 60 years.

Funeral services on the 12th inst., at the Church of the Messiah, in Boston. His remains are expected to arrive in this City Thursday morning, and will be accompanied by his family from No. 153 Madison av. at 11 A. M. to the family vault at Green-Wood.

DICKEL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, HAROLD, youngest son of W. C. and Helen A. Dickel, aged 4 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, J. Lenox Huggins, No. 99 West 11th st., on Friday, Jan. 14, at 10:30 A. M.

DU BOIS.—At Fishkill-on-Hudson, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876, CHARLES DU BOIS, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

GIRTON.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., after a short illness, JULIA V., wife of Charles P. Girton, and daughter of the late Capt. Evander and Maria T. Kemp.

Funeral from late residence, No. 283 South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, 14th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

HOLT.—At Millville, Mass., Jan. 10, MILTON PARKHURST, only child of Edna and the late W. Henry Holt, of Montclair, N. J.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, at the residence of his grandfather, at Montclair.

KISSAM.—At Huntington, Long Island, on the 10th inst., WILLIAM WILMOT KISSAM, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Huntington, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

LEFFERTS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 11, LEWIS, son of Lewis and Phebe A. Lefferts, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 60 Charles st., on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

LEFURGY.—At Hastings-on-Hudson, Jan. 12, MARTIN LEFURGY.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Church at Hastings, on Saturday, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock. Service at his late residence at 10:30 o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9 and 10 A. M.

MARSHALL.—In Port Chester, N. Y., Jan. 11, DEBORAH HOYT MARSHALL, wife of Gilbert Marshall, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral Thursday, at 11:30 A. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, PHEBE H. MCLAUGHLIN, relict of William McLaughlin, in the 87th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Peck, No. 261 West 42d st., on this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Montgomery, Orange County.

PURDY.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, 1876, ANNIE M., daughter of William S. and Gertrude P. Purdy, aged 4 years and 6 months.

SHEPHERD.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., MARGARET, widow of Thomas Shepherd, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 59 Morton st., on Thursday morning, the 13th, at 10:30 o'clock.

SING.—On Monday, the 10th inst., at Sing Sing, NANCY, widow of John Sing, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 1 P. M., from Trinity Church, Sing Sing. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M., and returning leave Sing Sing at 3:17 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

The ANNUAL LADIES' RECEPTION will be given at the Club-house on the EVENING OF THURSDAY, the 20th day of January, under the management of the House Committee, assisted by the following

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

JOHN JAY,
NATHANIEL P. BAILEY,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
ALBERT BIERSTADT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
CHARLES H. CHRISTMAS,
WILLIAM H. LEE,
LE GRAND B. CANNON,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES W. PINCHOT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JOHN A. WEEKS,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WILLIAM L. POMEROY,
URIEL A. MURDOCK,
AUGUSTUS G. PAINE,
WILLIAM A. DARLING,
JAMES STOKES, JR.,
D. S. EGLESTON,
CHARLES F. HARDY,
DANIEL F. APPLETON,
ELLIOTT C. COWDIN,
ORSON D. MUNN,
CHARLES C. DODGE,
C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
JOSEPH S. GAY,
E. H. PERKINS, JR.,
SAMUEL C. REED,
CARLISLE NORWOOD, JR.,
CHARLES S. SMITH,
G. C. W. LOWREY,
JOSEPH H. BROWN,
JAMES S. WARREN,
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
WILLIAM D. SLOANE,
CHARLES DENISON,
ARTEMUS H. HOLMES,
HENRY L. DYER.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

MEETS IN CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
on THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7:30 o'clock.

The music will be by the choir of the North Baptist Church, under direction of Mr. J. P. Browne. Addresses will be made by Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. Walter H. Brooks, State Sunday-school missionary of the freedmen of Virginia, on "Sunday-school Work in the South."

The lesson for Sunday, the 16th, "David and Goliath," will be taught, and an address made by Mr. H. M. Sanders, Pastor elect of Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers.

WILLIAM PHELPS, President.
GEO. M. VAN DERLIP, Secretary.

DO YOU FEEL THE NEED OF A TONIC that will promptly BUILD UP, INVIGORATE, VITALIZE, and REINFORCE the system, restore the Strength, Vigor, and Energy both of Body and Brain and make you feel like a new being! Then use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITS OF LIME AND SODA, the most perfect Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator ever discovered. Keep up the Strength! Fortify the System! Sustain the Vital Forces and Powers! or, in other words, ASSIST NATURE! by using this famous Tonic. By so doing disease will be overcome, vigorous health will result, and life will be prolonged. This celebrated preparation of WINCHESTER'S is NATURE'S GREATEST ASSISTANT, and is extensively and regularly prescribed by all leading Physicians in all cases where a PURE and RELIABLE TONIC is indicated. Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists.
Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe per steamer Algeria, via Queenstown. On Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On Saturday at 5 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 5 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer Anchoria via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,

Madison av., corner 26th st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, the annual meeting of the Union League Club will be held at the club-house on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, for the election of officers, and such other business as may come before it.

The polls will be open from 6:30 o'clock P. M., for three hours. GEO. H. B. HILL, Secretary.

FALSE STATEMENTS CORRECTED.

It having been very extensively represented that, by relation, and in connection, I am interested with other parties bearing the name of BENEDICT, in the same line of business, in this City—I have no acquaintance with them; I never knew them, or their father before them—I respectfully solicit my friends and customers to continue their patronage, as they have done for forty-two years past, at No. 28 Bowery.
A. C. BENEDICT.

ART NOTICE.

Sale THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, bronzes, clocks, ornaments, bric-a-bac, belonging to William Butler Duncan, Esq., at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN BEEF, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal of the best quality; also in Poultry, Game, fresh Eggs, Fish, Oysters, &c. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., New-York.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH-POWDER removes tartar and discoloration, arrests decay, and keeps the teeth sound, clean, and white. 25 and 50 cents.

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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Have just issued:

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A Novel. By ROSA NOUCHETTE CAREY, author of "Robert Ord's Atonement," "Barbara Heathcote's Trial," &c. 12mo, fine cloth, $1 75.

* * * But in this book it is not, as we have shown, very safe to jump to any conclusion at all. There is plenty of romance in the heroine's life at Ingleside, but it would not be fair to tell our readers wherein that romance consists or how it ends. Let them read the book for themselves; we will undertake to promise that they will like it.—*London Standard.*

THE PILLOW OF STONES

DIVINE ALLEGORIES: Their Spiritual Meaning. By Rev. FRANK SEWALL. 12mo, extra cloth, $1 50.

* * * It is meant to show how to obtain a trust in the Divine Providence. This and the other discourses, numbering in all twelve, illustrate certain passages in the Old Testament in a very impressive manner. The work is unsectarian, and full of the most devout feeling.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

MEMOIRS OF J. Q. ADAMS.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Comprising portions of his Diary from 1795 to 1848. Edited by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Vol. VIII. 8vo. With portrait from steel. Extra cloth, $5.

The first volumes being already out of print, the publishers would call the attention of purchasers to the importance of promptly supplying themselves with each new volume as issued.

LITERATURE OF KISSING.

GLEANED FROM POETRY, HISTORY, FICTION, AND ANECDOTE. By C. C. BOMBAUGH, author of "Gleanings for the Curious," &c. 12mo, extra cloth, $1 75.

* * * We commend it with pleasure to our readers, not only because it comes from one of our most accomplished writers, but because it is a work of real merit, far above the current issues of the American and English press.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

FLORIDA.

ITS SCENERY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY. With an account of Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, and Aiken; a Chapter for Consumptives; Various Papers on Fruit-culture, and a Complete Handbook and Guide. By SIDNEY LANIER. Profusely Illustrated. Second edition, 12mo, fine cloth, $1 75.

The volume, in every way, is certainly the best that has been produced upon the subject.—*Chicago Times.*

It is just the book for the traveler's portmanteau.—*The Advance.*

DA COSTA ON DIAGNOSIS.

MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS, with Special Reference to Practical Medicine. By J. M. DA COSTA, M. D. Fourth edition revised, with important additions. Illustrated. 8vo, extra cloth, $6; sheep, $7.

PROCTOR'S SCIENCE BYWAYS.

A SERIES OF FAMILIAR DISSERTATIONS ON LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS; Comets and the Sun; the North Pole; Rain; Danger from Lightning; Growth and Decay of Mind; the Brain and Mental Feats; Automata, &c. To which is appended an essay entitled "Money for Science." By Prof. RICHARD A. PROCTOR. With portrait. Crown 8vo, extra cloth, $4.

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Publishers, Booksellers, and Importers,
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MOST POPULAR SONG OF THE DAY IS J. R. Thomas' "Must we then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant lithograph title, 40c.; just out, "Golden Hours," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c.; "Little Tin Soldier," Molloy, 35c.; "Bella" Waltz, Lamothe, 50c.; "Auf Wiedersehn" Waltz, Aronson, 50c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular meeting THIS EVENING at Head-quarters, No. 351 West 36th st., at 8 o'clock. HENRY G. LEASK, Pres.
BENJ. F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock.
HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STAble to let, No. 153 East 38th st. Apply on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Most trustworthy and reliable Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) a large number of respectable Protestant and other servants, who have been carefully selected by the well-known proprietor, and who can be faithfully recommended, are waiting for situations for City or country for reduced wages.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITING, WASHING, and Ironing.—By a highly respectable and well-recommended young woman; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; a very good chamber-maid and waitress, and an excellent washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl to do either sewing or chamber-work or for either capacity; has very best of reference; a competent young woman; not afraid to work or turn her hand to anything; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid and waitress, a young English girl, with two years' reference from last place; a thorough waitress and chamber-maid; keeps silver, glass, &c., in best of order; is neat and quick in her movements; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress and plain sewer, and make herself useful and agreeable, in a private family; six years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 324 East 26th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AMERICAN girl in a hotel as chamber-maid or pantry girl, or would go as waitress in a restaurant; is quick and experienced, and can furnish excellent reference. Inquire for J. P., No. 65 West 33d st., corner Broadway, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAIDS AND WAITRESSES, &c.—By two Protestant Welsh girls as chamber-maid and waiting, or help with the washing, the other chamber-work and waiting or take care of growing children and sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 327 East 12th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant woman as chamber-maid, waitress, or to assist with washing; willing and capable; best City reference; her last employer can be seen. Apply at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG Protestant woman as chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; is very neat hand-sewer; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and nurse; is willing and obliging; is not afraid of work; first-class references; City or country. Inquire for Maggie, 403 West 29th st., West-side Relief Association.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands dress-making; has lived several years waiting on ladies. Call at No. 206 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young English girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands three machines; or would take care of children; reference. Call at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or seamstress; is willing and obliging; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 467 Greenwich st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing. Good City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 210 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing or chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE French girl—Protestant; speaks German and English—as chamber-maid in a private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 149 South 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; two years' reference. Call at No. 551 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A colored girl as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family; good City reference. Inquire at No. 8 Morton st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; will assist with the washing, or would do house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., Room 6.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Maid to an Elderly Lady.—Satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address or call for two days, No. 157 East 37th st., corner 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 483 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of grown children and sew; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 216 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing for a small family; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid; no objections to the country; first-class reference. Call at No. 219 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call at No. 328 West 16th st., fancy store.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by day cleaning offices, or would go as laundress by day at $1 per day or $5 per week; fifteen years' reference. Call, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. at No. 39 East 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman in a private family; an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 233 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; satisfaction guaranteed. Call at No. 149 West 26th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; one who thoroughly understands her business and has good City reference; no objection to the City or country. Call at No. 117 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; will assist in washing and ironing; will do usual work; two years' reference. Call at No. 156 West 18th st., rear house, Room 5.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH GOOD COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands soups, meats, game, made dishes, &c.; best City reference. Call or address D. D., Box No. 507 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; GOOD PLAIN cook; good bread and biscuit maker; would do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 161 West 25th st., church basement.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; CAN SUIT THE tastes of the most delicate; will furnish the best City references. Address M., No. 44 Taylor st., Williamsburg, first flight.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY and very competent girl; city or country; has excellent City references; willing and industrious. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 44 West 32d st., second floor front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; has the best of City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking. Address C. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE willing to assist with plain washing and ironing; best of references. Call for two days at No. 108 West 38th st., basement door.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 337 East 21st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—FOR City or country; first-class City references. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West Side Relief Association.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A woman as cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILLING to do the coarse washing; has eight years' City reference. Call at No. 151 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call or address Cook, No. 39 West 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as excellent cook or laundress; is a good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, and jellies; understands boning and larding; has no objection to go in the country; the best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 252 West 28th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two girls in the same house; one is a good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; or will do the work of a small family between them; no objections to the country; first-class City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches, soups, meats; can bone and lard and get up all kinds of fancy side dishes; English or French styles; is a first-class pastry cook; either public or private; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable colored women; one to do cooking and the other to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family. Apply at No. 145 West 32d st., first floor, front house.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in every branch of cooking; no objection to a private boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th st., room No. 2.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands English and French and all kinds of family cooking; no objection to assist with washing; best reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN WOMAN; competent, obliging, and strictly temperate; a good cook, washer, and ironer; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; was four years in last place, and hopes to remain as long in next; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO REspectable girls; one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will do the work between them; best City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman, whom we know and can recommend, as first-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, pastry, &c., and will assist in washing and ironing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway. Inquire for A. R.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; also all kinds of nice soups, pastry, &c.; is neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS A FIRST-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker and butter maker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references, if required. Call for two days at No. 68 West 43d st., first floor, back room.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO German girls together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have two years' City reference, and desire a place at once; would go to the country together, or separately in the City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook in a small private family; country preferred; can furnish best of references. Address M. A. O., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY COLored girl, with best of reference; civil, obliging, competent, and useful for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, NOT speaking English; is an honest, steady, and excellent, clean cook, with the best of City references. Seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable colored woman; neat and tidy; perfectly willing to go to the country, as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable young girl, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; will go in the country; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant young girls, one as cook, the other as first-class waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 318 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT girl as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game, boning, and larding; two and one-half years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; good City reference. Address B. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILLING TO go in a club-house, hotel, or boarding-house; is very competent; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 163 3d av., corner 44th st., over the tea store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO UNDERstands all kinds of baking, making pastry, bread, &c., and has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 60 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO CAN DO boning, larding, and makes all kinds of desserts, jellies, and pastries; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD GERman girls for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work, &c.; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-RATE cook in a private family; is a good baker; will do the coarse washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 102 West 39th st., first bell.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; CAN MAKE GOOD bread and biscuit, also pastry; is willing to assist with the washing; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS bread, cake, and pies; would assist in coarse washing; three years' City reference. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 39 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as cook and assist with washing and ironing in a private family; City reference. Address M. H., Box 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; excellent baker; will assist with washing; best City references. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, back room.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 563 3d av., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 183 1st av., one flight stairs, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private house. Address Cook, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK who is willing to take charge of a kitchen; best of City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference. Call at or address No. 232 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A GOOD plain cook; City reference. Call at No. 693 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS COOK IN A boarding-house. Apply at No. 136 West 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS first class; would make a permanent engagement and assist in other duties; works machines; City references. Call at No. 274 3d av., near 21st st., in fancy store.

DRESS-MAKER.—TWO OR THREE MORE families to work for by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on a couple of the principal machines; terms reasonable. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 409 East 19th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman would like a few more engagements by the day or week; terms $1 50 per day; good references. Call at No. 148 East 17th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—MME. COMO, FRENCH DRESS-maker, wishes a few more engagements. No. 116 2d av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS NURSERY governess, housekeeper, or companion; teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; also, care of a dairy. Any family wanting an invaluable, reliable person, with the very best references, address E. A. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FULLY COMpetent as housekeeper; City or country; best references given and required. Address J. W. N., Post Office Box No. 5,216.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl with the very best references, to do general house-work; City or country. Call at Morison's trustworthy Institute, corner 11 st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of name and address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, PROTESTANT, middle-aged woman to do general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,165 2d av., between 61st and 62d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL, in either City or country, to do general house-work; lived three years in last place; wages $10 a month. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.; inquire for Mary.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house work in a small private family; good washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at 356 East 19th st., third floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman to do general house-work; no objection to country; good references. Call at No. 165 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, industrious girl, smart and active; has very good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman; would like a place in a small private family; is a plain family cook and laundress; makes good bread and biscuit, and can furnish reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework in a small family; City or country; can do plain cooking, washing and ironing; reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., third floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light house-work for a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 310 East 33d st., one pair stairs, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 27 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMan; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; cuts and fits, and is a first-class seamstress; would like a place to travel; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, OR TO TAKE CARE OF A Young Miss.—By an educated and pleasant French person; understands her duties perfectly; good references. Address E. F., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWISS Protestant maid; is a thorough hair-dresser and a good seamstress; speaks German, French, and English. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST CLASS FRENCH ladies' maid; cutting, fitting, and dressing hair beautifully; having the best of references. Seen or address at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable girl as lady's maid and seamstress; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 West 26th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWISS, PROTESTant; first-class hair-dresser; well experienced in all duties. Address E. S., No. 122 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT LAUNdress, who has lived in nice private families; can do up clothes in the finest manner, and has good recommendations; would not object to doing cooking, washing, and ironing for a small family. Call at No. 65 West 33d st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. H.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PERson as first-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business; a first-class fluter, puffer, and fancy ironer. Address No. 68 West 43d st., first floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED HIGHLY respectable woman as first-class laundress; understands washing ladies' fine laces, and can do French fluting in first-class manner; has three years' reference. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as a very superior laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, fine laces, &c.; has several years' City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fineries and fluting; or as cook, washer, and ironer in City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 267 9th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 212 West 37th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, for City or country; good references; City or country. Ask for Mary, No. 403 West 29th st., Twentieth Ward Relief Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands all kinds of family washing and French fluting; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE LAUNdress; can do fluting, puffing, and clear-starching; has good testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; does French fluting, plaiting, and all kinds of finery; best City reference. Call at No. 222 East 29th st., back room, second flight.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class laundress; one who understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in private family; City reference. Call at 213 East 25th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; would assist with the chamber-work; has best City reference. Call at No. 521 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress; good City reference. Call at No. 350 East 19th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent young woman as nurse and seamstress in a private family; is competent to take full charge of a baby or growing children; is capable of bringing a baby up on the bottle; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; first-class City reference. Call at No. 400 West 48th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on machine, and is fully competent to take either situation; best City references. Call or address for two days No. 249 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILDREN and be useful; for small wages; City or country; is very neat and active; good reference. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; can talk French fluently, and is qualified to instruct in the rudimentary branches of French, German, and music; for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse, or would take care of grown-up children; is a good plain sewer; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 122 West 20th st., near 6th av., basement.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class nurse; one who thoroughly understands her business; or would do chamber-work; one who is fully competent for either; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO take care of a child and do light chamber-work; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 227 Sullivan st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as nurse, seamstress to one or two growing children, or as family seamstress and to make herself useful. Call at present employer's, No. 45 5th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ITALian girl, speaking French but very little English, for children's nurse and seamstress; best reference from last place. Address No. 102 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE INfant's nurse, (Protestant,) with long experience and satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th st., room No. 13.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; WILL TAKE the full charge of an infant; will assist with growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 338 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; good references. Call at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO HAS EXcellent references, and is a good seamstress; can speak English. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts. Jacquin's French Bureau.

NURSE AND TO SEW, OR DO LIGHT WORK.—By a neat, competent American girl of sixteen; an orphan; is industrious and active; has good reference. Can be seen at 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby; the best of City reference. Call at No. 409 West 26th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PERSON WHO IS FULLY competent to take full charge of a baby; good seamstress; can cut and fit; can come well recommended. Call at No. 340 East 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON TO TAKE ENtire charge of growing ladies; has excellent accent and good references. Call for two days at No. 226 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANTS' NURSE; has the best City references; lady to be seen. Call or address for three days No. 1,233 Broadway, the French office.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has first-class reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A child to nurse at her own home, No. 407 West 26th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; CApable of taking care of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call at No. 154 East 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO WOULD like to take care of children and make herself useful. Call at No. 227 East 29th st., Room No. 6.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, &c.—BY A lady, having broken up housekeeping, for an excellent girl as seamstress and nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; perfectly competent in either; no objection to the country. Can see girl at No. 161 West 25th st., basement of church.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress in a private family; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by the day; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 120 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, or would go out by the day; is a first-class dress-maker, and can do all kinds of family sewing by machine. Can be seen after 12 o'clock for two days at No. 15 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands cutting and fluting, and also Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; wishes employment by the week or month; City references. Apply at No. 245 East 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, who will assist with chamber-work or grown children; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WISHES WORK; understands all kinds of embroidering. Call at No. 309 West 44th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND PROTestant middle-aged woman, highly recommended as seamstress and light household duties; is a splendid operator on Howe's machine; is willing and obliging, and of kind disposition. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Scotch young woman as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid; willing to be generally useful; no objections to a boarding-house or hotel; good references. Address W. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman, thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid, and a first-class waitress; would take a place in City or country; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong, willing girl, who is a good waitress, and a very quick, active girl; would not object to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR thorough chamber-maid; a most respectable, clean girl, who is an accomplished servant; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, WHO can take the place of a man, with the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH PROTestant; highest City references. Address A. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; the best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 213 East 25th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly, or as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at 143 West 39th st., between Broadway and 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress; best of City references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 12 West 33d st.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO GO out by the day, or would take washing home; understands puffing, fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address Laundress, No. 122 West 20th st., near 6th av., basement.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S AND families' washing done in first-class style; also curtains done up in best order. Call at or address No. 228 Thompson st., second floor.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman, gentlemen's washing on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, some fine family washing in her own house, or go out by the day. Call at No. 239 West 33d st., Room No. 14.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, families' washing. Call for two days at No. 155 West 24th st., top floor, back.

MALES.

BREWER.—AS ALE BREWER OF FIRST-CLASS; Nine years experience; having sold my interest. Address, W. J. WADEMAN, Bay City, Mich.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, with the very best of references, as chochman; can drive four or six horses; is strictly temperate, and of very good manners, and of admirable appearance. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom, who has seven years' City reference for honesty, sobriety, &c.; is highly recommended; married, no family. Address J. P., Box 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man as coachman and gardener; can produce the best City and country reference from his last employer, and can make himself generally useful. Apply, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 431 West 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; IS A good City driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses; is not afraid of work; has eighteen years' first-class reference. Call or address W. B., No. 28 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands the business; no objections to the country; eleven years' reference from last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF EXPErience and capability in the care and management of horses, &c.; excellent City reference from last employer. Address J. S., No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front room.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; has lived with first-class families in this City. Call on or address J. M., care of M. A. Coleman, saddler, No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN, DISengaged; is a thorough City driver; has best references for sobriety, &c. Address Advertiser, No. 100 West 50th st., third floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; City or country; thoroughly understands his business; five years' best City reference. Call or address James, No. 12 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; IS A good, careful City driver; can be highly recommended from his last place. Address J. D., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN A PRIVATE family; has seven years' City reference from present employer. Can be seen at No. 8 East 31st st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; has the best of City references. Address J. B., at Brewster & Co.'s, 5th av. and 14th st.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHman; married, no incumbrance; can take entire charge; understands the treatment of all fancy stock and mowing-machines; wife would take charge of the dairy; City reference. Address William Brown, No. 191 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; twenty-one years' experience in greenhouses and graperies, hot and cold; fully competent to take charge of first-class place where improvements are needed. Address J. B. G., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN (MARRIED, NO children,) to take charge of a gentleman's place; eighteen years' experience in all branches of horticulture; best recommendations. Call or address L. W., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds, ornamental planting of the same; would care one horse; can milk; highest testimonials. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS GROOM; understands his business thoroughly; can black boots, tend furnace, and make himself generally useful; two years' City reference from late employer. Call or address Groom, No. 137 West 38th st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM, OR would go to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for J. C., at J. B. Brewster's, corner 21st st. and 5th av.

PAINTER.—BY A PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER, a job at painting, paper hanging, calcimining, &c.; can put a house in first-class order at half the usual price; references given. Address Painter, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged twenty years, who can groom, care, and drive horses, care cattle, is a good milker, builds fires, tends furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Address J. A., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young Englishman, of good manners, who is willing and obliging, in a private family or boarding-house; City or country. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NINETEEN years of age, to make himself generally useful; can wait on table; has first-class reference; wages moderate. Address A. B., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG DANE, WHERE he can make himself generally useful; wait on table, tend furnace; is willing, obliging, and very respectful; wages no object. Can be seen at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; SPEAKS FRENCH; good reference. Address Quartermaine, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN as first-class waiter in a private family; understands how to make salads, clean silver, attend furnaces, &c.; sober and strictly temperate; City references. Address Z., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable reference. Address G. R., drug store, No. 686 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; willing and obliging; good reference. Call on or address H. B., No. 2,123 1st av., corner 109th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IN a private family; has excellent reference; no objection to go in the country. Address William, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; excellent references. Address or call G. B., No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man as first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 100 West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Address S. Smith, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man; understands his duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best City and old country references. Address J. McA., No. 109 West 25th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN in private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can give the very best of City reference from most respectable private families for long and faithful services; will be satisfied with moderate wages. Address L. G., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, JEWISH, WOULD LIKE to find employment as clerk in clothing-house or otherwise; good City references. Address C. A. M., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

OFFICE BOY—TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL; must write a good and rapid hand. Address, in his own handwriting, D., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work; two in family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; no Irish need apply to No. 61 West 39th st., one door from 6th av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman who is willing to act as child's nurse for the sake of a good home; references required. Address Box No. 44 Red Bank, N. J.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman, attend to furnace, and to make himself useful about a house; must have reference. Apply at No. 115 West 125th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS and to do plain washing. Only those with good City reference need apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 436 Madison av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED PERson as resident governess; musical instruction required; German or French preferred. No. 9 East 45th st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. APPLY Wednesday morning before 12 o'clock, at No. 20 East 17th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, with City references. Apply this day between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 51 7th av.

WANTED—A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE, TO CARE for two young children, and be generally useful. Apply at first flat, No. 957 6th av.

ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION THIS DAY held, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	JONA W. ALLEN,
GEO. W. PLATT,	ANDREW MILLS,
JOHN LAWRENCE,	JOHN C. WORK,
GEO. C. PETERS,	HUDSON HOAGLAND,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	CHAS. G. JUDSON,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	EDMUND A. SMITH,
WILLIAM A. HALL,	

and JOHN BODINE, SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, and JOHN W. MASURY were elected inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, held yesterday, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEORGE FARMER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,	HENRY W. BELCHER,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	HENRY A. DIKE,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,	WM. A. BREWER, JR.,
THOMAS WOODWARD,	THOMAS W. ADAMS,
SAMUEL R. PLATT,	FREDERICK WIEBUSCH,
CHARLES HAUSELT,	BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
SHELDON COLLINS.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this A. M. Messrs. JOSEPH M. COOPER and HENRY W. BELCHER were unanimously re-elected to their respective offices of President and Vice President.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

JOHN T. HILL, President. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.
NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders held this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
JOHN Q. PREBLE,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
GARDNER R. COLBY,
ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN,
JOHN T. HILL,
ALVAH HALL,
CHARLES M. FIELD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JOHN T. HILL was unanimously re-elected President.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

MECHANICS' HALL, Jan. 11, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS of the GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN of the City of New-York was held this day, and resulted as follows:

President,
HAVILAH M. SMITH.
First Vice President,
EDWIN DOBBS.
Second Vice President,
HENRY L. SLOTE.
Treasurer,
DANIEL D. WRIGHT.
Secretary,
THOMAS EARLE.
Collector,
ENOCH STRATTON.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, No. 682 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

DAVID BANKS,	CHARLES JENKINS,
HENRY A. KERR,	WILLIAM PHELPS,
A. C. COOPER,	JOSEPH ROGERS,
CHARLES BANKS,	A. WOODRUFF BROWN,
AMOS WOODRUFF,	WM. H. HUME,
A. D. PORTER,	LEWIS C. GUENTAL,
JOHN MORRISON,	EDWARD O. JENKINS,
RICHARD N. PETERSON.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CHARLES JENKINS was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day the following named gentleman were unanimously elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,	HENRY A. BURR,
RICHARD IRVIN,	HENRY E. NESMITH,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CYRUS CURTISS,	ALEXANDER E. ORR,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,	DAVID L. WALLACE,
GEORGE PALEN,	WILLIAM B. KENDALL,
WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN,	SIMEON FITCH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Benjamin B. Sherman was unanimously re-elected President.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES,	HENRY MEYER,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	SANFORD COBB,
WM. H. GUION,	J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
W. B. ASTEN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1876, at 10:30 A. M.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 4 until Jan. 16, 1876. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5, and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month.

Also an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.
OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 247 GREENWICH ST., CORNER PARK PLACE

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.
D. E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,479,396 79; surplus, $329,088 72. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.	JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE.	HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART.	DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	JOHN J. McCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.	HENRY G. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	EDMUND A. SMITH
ALANSON TRASK.	WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE.	B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a deed of trust executed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, the following numbered Sterling Bonds have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.: Nos. 284, 625, 259, 161, 587, 99, and 76, each of £200, sterling, and Nos. 215, 556, 322, 48, 261, and 247, each of £100, sterling. And on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting-house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, on the 1st day of March, 1876, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.
Union Trust Company of New-York.
EDWARD KING, President.

INVESTMENTS

FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS,
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

We offer a good line of Municipal bonds, bearing seven and eight per cent., at very desirable prices. We have also some choice ten (10) per cent. bonds. Full particulars furnished on application.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

N. B.—We deal especially in first-class bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice, that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

Northern Pacific Bonds

May now be converted into desirable lands on that portion of the road now being rapidly settled up, that can soon be sold at such prices as will save holders from any considerable loss. To secure the best selections prompt action is necessary. For full information address the undersigned, care of "The Corbin Banking Company," No. 61 Broadway, New-York, to which he has permission to refer.
J. A. BOWMAN.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT.
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 24 years.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
No. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
Jan. 8, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company:

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of Thursday, 20th inst., at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall st., New-York, for the sale to him of the whole or any part of $18,000 principal of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT BAYARD, Acting Trustee.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.—More than a million and a half of bonds surrendered under the Balestier plan of reorganization; time extended to Feb. 1. The success of the plan being assured, all other holders should join at once.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman.
H. P. DECHERT, Secretary.
Office, No. 138 Chambers st., Room No. 10.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand.
LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 203 Montague st. and No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent., both payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ten (10) per cent. is payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1876.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

RELIEF

FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876. W. R. CRARY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 157 BROADWAY.
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876	511,471 30

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per Cent., and an extra dividend of FIVE per Cent., both payable on demand.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
JAN. 7, 1876.

The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT is payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE

HOFFMAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 151 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN.

A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
JAN. 12, 1876. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
R. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock was declared this day, payable on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until that date.
JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1876.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 31. Transfer-books will be closed 19th inst. and reopened Feb. 2.
S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 3 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half per cent. upon the capital, guaranty surplus, and special reserve funds is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 345 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., Payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE per cent. (3.) payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER 3D AV. AND 9TH ST., will pay a dividend of TEN PER CENT. ON DEMAND.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A GERMAN GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED teacher, desires private pupils for German, French, Classics, Mathematics, Music; best references. Address No. 326 West 34th st., third floor, east.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$200 BONUS FOR INFORMATION THAT will positively lead to a first-class position as book-keeper, Secretary, or cashier in any city or town in the Eastern States; twelve years experience; A1 references. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 140 Times Office.

A SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER in a profitable branch of the hardware trade in New-York. A first-class man, with $5,000 to $10,000, may address INTEGRITY, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL CAPITAL.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS afforded in connection with an established banking house in this City. Box No. 6, Evening Post, New-York.

OYSTER AND LUNCH-ROOM [illegible] class. Inquire on premises, No. 404 [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA........WED., Jan. 19 | CHINA........WED., Feb. 2
*RUSSIA......WED., Jan. 26 | PARTHIA......WED., Feb. 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC......SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA......Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA......Thursday, Feb. 3

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO......Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA......Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN......Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING......Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA......Feb. 15, at 9 A. M.
MONTANA......Feb. 22 at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from
WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons......Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons......Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons......March —

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier......Saturday, Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Danre......Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE......THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.
DENMARK......SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Jan. 15, 8 A. M. | England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA......SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
VICTORIA......SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN...Sat., Jan. 15 | AMERICA......Sat., Jan. 29
HOHENSTAUFFEN, Jan. 22 | ODER......Sat., Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin......$100 gold
Second cabin......60 gold
Steerage......30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS......Jan. 19.
ETNA......Feb. 2.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:

ATLAS......Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL......Feb. 19.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA......SATURDAY......JAN. 15
GEORGIA......WEDNESDAY......JAN. 19

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA......Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ......Thursday, Jan. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, Jan. 27

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA......Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA......Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO......Jan. 29 | OTHELLO......Feb. 26
COLOMBO......Feb. 12 | HINDOO......March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN......$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE......$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO......SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon, Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. ALASKA......Fbe. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. ......MONDAY, Jan. 31, and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY......THURSDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS......TUESDAY, Jan. 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina......$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville......23 00
First-class passage to Augusta......20 00
First-class to Albany......22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

* Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
* 7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M.; 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below:)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE fifth day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDMUND S. GRAVES and WILLIAM E. PIER, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, New-York, who have carried on business as merchants under the firm name of Graves and Pier, for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, in New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or either of them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the first day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BAYARD and MANLIUS G. EVANS, as co-partners, composing the firm of Evans & Co., and individually, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward Bayard, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the 24th day of February, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighth day of January, 1876.
ja13-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GRANVILLE B. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,263.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Granville B. Smith, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of January, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1875.
d30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 5,292.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. LIVINGSTON and EDWARD B. NEWBERN, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James H. Livingston, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and Edward B. Newbern, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
d30-1aw3wTh A. R. CHISOLM, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MANNING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja6-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB T. SEAGRAVE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Jacob T. Seagrave, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d30-1aw3wTh*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE eleventh day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD SCHELL, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal and Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM D. BRIGGS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SECOR and JOHN A. SECOR, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Samuel Secor and John A. Secor, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 29th day of December, A. D. 1875.
ABRAM R. WARNER, Assignee,
No. 28 West street, New-York City.
J. H. and B. F. WATSON, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 291 Broadway. d30-1aw3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENDALE and LOUIS MAY, bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of said bankrupts, will, on the 28th day of January, 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by Wm. S. Mount, auctioneer, at the office of Hon. Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the debts, choses in action, promissory notes, and book accounts due to and belonging to the estate, the particulars of which can be obtained from the Assignee. WM. L. DETMOLD, Assignee.
ja13-1aw3w-Th* No. 69 Worth

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of January, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EGYDIUS ROESSNER, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon a creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja6-1aw3wTh No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of January, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JACOB T. SEAGRAVE, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja6-1aw3wTh No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY B. BUNSTER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, entered May 29, 1875, I shall sell at pulic auction to the highest bidder, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Jan. 20, 1876, the uncollected and undisposed assets of the estate of said bankrupt, including claims to certain Western real estate, held under the Carver patent, certain Newark lots, and certain Russian bonds mentioned in the petition herein.—New-York, Dec. 21. ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC C. SHAFER, bankrupt, Southern District of New-York, ss.: At New-York City, in said district, this 29th day of December, 1875, notice is hereby given of the appointment of the undersigned as Assignee in Bankruptcy of Isaac C. Shafer, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
d30-1aw3wTh* DAVID WAGSTAFF, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN H. HINES, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
d30-1aw3wTh*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST."

We have received a small importation of these POPULAR ENGLISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.
CANTRELL,
No. 241 4th av.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A large assortment of Stylish Suits in Black and Colored Silks, from $45.

Camel's Hair Cloth and Black Cashmere, with all Silk Skirt, for $42 to $15.

Black Cashmere Suits at $20.

Camel's Hair Suits with Feather Trimming, $28.

Camel's Hair Overdresses, $11 to $23.

ALPACA SUITS, BLACK AND COLORS, $8 to $10.

FINE BLACK EMBROIDERED CASHMERE OVERDRESSES, at $25.

IMPORTED COSTUMES, this season's goods, at $30.

LOT OF POLONAISES at $2 50, and upward.

SWISS AND ORGANDIE Suits at $16.

SWISS AND ORGANDIE Overskirts and Jackets, $10.

MISSES' CASHMERE SUITS at $15. Children's Suits at $3 50.

LADIES' PLAID FLANNEL WRAPPERS, SILK TRIMMED, at $6 50.

Ladies' Cashmere Wrappers, Silk Trimmed, $8 50 to $11.

Ladies' Serge Wrappers, Silk Trimmed, $4 35.

Ladies' Figured Rep Wrappers, $3 25.

Also, Ladies' Underwear in great variety.

Tucked and Ruffled Walking Skirts, 96c. to $1.

Train Skirts, from $3. Canton Flannel Skirts, 90c.

Chemises, plain, 60c. Tucked and ruffled yoke, 90c. Tucked and Embroidered, $1 25.

Muslin Drawers, from 52c., upward. Canton Flannel Drawers, 75c.

Night Dresses, from $1 10 to $3 75.

Shaker Flannel Skirts, $2 85. Scarlet Flannel Skirts, $2 45.

Complete Trousseau, from $50.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO WEDDING OUTFITS.

INFANTS' WEAR IN FULL ASSORTMENT

SILK-TRIMMED WHITE MERINO CLOAKS, $7 to $9. EMBROIDERED, $13 50.

WALKING COATS, BRAIDED CLOTH, $3. VELVET, HAND EMBROIDERED, $8. CASHMERE, $5 50.

CHRISTENING ROBES, EMBROIDERED, $4 50, and LACE, $15. CAPS, $4 50.

NURSING BASKETS, $3 50 to $10.

PIQUE DRESSES, $1 80, and up.

INFANTS' OUTFITS a specialty, on hand or got up to order.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,

CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE STYLES AND PRICES OF THEIR STOCK OF

Ladies', Misses', & Children's Cloaks,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE MONTH ONLY, FROM JANUARY 10.

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks at $5, $6, $7 50, $9, and up,
Ladies' Velvet Cloaks at $40, $45, and $50.

ALSO,

to their well-selected stock of REAL LACES in POINT GAZE, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT DUCHESSE, VALENCIENNES,

comprising HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, SCARFS, CAPES, TIE-ENDS, JABOTS, BLACK-THREAD LACES, BLACK GUIPURE LACES, BLACK FRENCH LACES, CASHMERE LACES, &c., &c.,

NOVELTIES IN MADE-UP LACE GOODS, AND TO

A LARGE CLEARING-OUT OFFERING IN LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

275 dozen Tape-bordered Linen Handkerchiefs at 12½c. each, worth 20c.

125 dozen Hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c., extra value.

Initial Handkerchiefs, with silk borders, at $1 25, $2, and $2 50.

A LATE IMPORTATION OF EMBROIDERIES, THE FINEST AND BEST GOODS OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, WILL BE SHOWN MUCH UNDER VALUE.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association of New-York will receive bids and award contracts for all cattle horns and hair tails received by them from Jan. 1, 1876, to Aug. 31, 1876, on MONDAY, 17th inst., at their office, foot of 44th and 45th sts. and East River, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Nos. 184 TO 192 CHURCH ST., CORNER OF WHITE ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of STADLER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retirement therefrom of Mr. MAX STADLER. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by the other partners, who have the exclusive right to sign the firm name in liquidation.

MAX STADLER,
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
EDWARD B. SIMON.

The undersigned, members of the late firm of STADLER & CO., will continue the clothing and woolen business under the style of NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO., at the old stand corner of Church and White sts.

ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1876. EDWARD B. SIMON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of S. A. BEEKMAN & CO., having been dissolved by the death of B. F. BEEKMAN, the special partner, as well as by its own limitation, the undersigned hereby announce that they have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm name of S. A. BEEKMAN & CO., and will continue the manufacture and sale, at wholesale, of straw goods, their manufactory being at Franklin, Mass., and their sales-room, as formerly, at No. 537 Broadway, New-York City.

S. A. BEEKMAN,
J. P. FARMER,
E. H. SHERMAN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and known as the firm of GREGORY & COMPANY, expires this day in accordance with limitation. (Signed,) DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
CHAS. E. GREGORY,
BENJAMIN GREGORY,
DAVID H. GREGORY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 31, 1875.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, BENJAMIN GREGORY and DAVID H. GREGORY will, as partners, continue the business under the same firm name.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1875.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, AND PARIS, Jan. 1, 1876.

MR. JOSEPH W. DREXEL, OF NEW-YORK, retires this day from active business, and withdraws from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris.

Mr. EGISTO P. FABBRI, heretofore of the firm of Fabbri & Chauncey, New-York, becomes this day a partner in our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, resident in New-York.

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SINEY & LANGSTROTH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by JOHN S. SINEY, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.

JOHN S. SINEY,
T. WILBUR LANGSTROTH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE FIRM OF THEO. DOENCH & CO., heretofore existing, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by THEO. DOENCH & A. STRATTON.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1876.

NOAH A. CHILDS,
THEO. DOENCH.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

HENRY TUCKER,
JACOB C. BOGERT, } Executors.
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE,
n18-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA BARBARA KAPFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January 1876.

SIXT. LUDWIG KAPFF,
SIXT. CARL KAPFF, } Executors.
CHARLES SCHEDLER,
ja6-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-1aw6mTh*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room; all conveniences; billiard table, gas, fire, including board for two; terms moderate; private family; references given and required. No. 356 West 32d st.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE HANDSOME back parlor, second floor, with closed bed, ample wardrobes, &c., and private bath; also, two rooms third floor; excellent board; terms very moderate; best references.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUITE, WITH private table, unexpectedly vacated, is offered for three months' occupancy, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 260 4th av.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 12 EAST 16TH ST.—Double and single rooms for families, with board; extra wide house handsomely and newly furnished; everything in fine order.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Rooms, with board; families and gentlemen; moderate price for good accommodations; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An unusually handsome upper floor, with private table only, in a first-class family house; references exchanged.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST—THIRD floor to let, with board; would separate the rooms if desired; good table; excellent location; references exchanged.

THIRD STORY, FRONT, HALL ROOM to a gentleman, with board, in a small American family of adults; terms moderate; reference. No. 236 West 37th st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished third floor, front and hall room connecting. Also hall room on second floor, front; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a small family, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, a handsome second-story front room, with alcove; references exchanged.

A HANDSOME SECOND-STORY BACK room, either furnished or unfurnished, with first-class table, can be had at No. 155 Madison av.; terms moderate.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 156 WEST.—FURnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; terms moderate; reference exchanged.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a large room on third floor or two connecting rooms on second floor; references.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT AND nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST 19TH ST.—THIRD FLOOR TO let, singly or en suite; (private bath-room;) to let with or without private table.

NO. 45 EAST 22D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 37 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished apartments for families and single gentlemen, with board.

FIFTH AV., AND OTHER LOCATIONS.—Floors and rooms with or without private tables.
A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITES AND single rooms to families and gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; best reference given and required.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, SOUTHERN exposure; but few boarders; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms with private table and first-class appointments.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD, on third floor, suitable for two.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 35TH st., near Park av., will let to a gentleman a square room, newly furnished, with gas, hot and cold water, and ample closet room, at $30 per month, without board. Address D. G., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WINCHESTER HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 31st st.—European plan; elegantly-furnished rooms by the day or week, singly or en suite, with all modern improvements; an excellent family restaurant attached; liberal arrangements for the season.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF REVERSES, I WILL accommodate a few gentlemen, without board; rooms spacious and handsomely furnished; location central and excellent; family private. Address Mrs. S. C. D., Station D, Post Office.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM—Also one small room, (near Union Club,) to gentlemen, without meals; house first-class. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH ST.—IN PRIVATE HOUSE; two connecting front rooms with Southern exposure; all modern improvements; very low terms; house and appointments first-class.

COMPARTMENT HOUSE.—NO. 222 5TH AV.; a beautiful front suite; large parlor, bed-room, bath, &c.; steam heat.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED FLAT WANTED TO RENT between 23d and 50th sts. and Madison and 6th avs. Address, stating location and description, A. K. M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

We will offer for the BALANCE OF THE MONTH, commencing

MONDAY, JANUARY 10,

Preparatory to our SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, our complete stock of

DOMESTICS,

AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

SPRAGUE PRINTS, 12 yards for 75c., and Cocheco, 96c.

LANCASTER CAMBRICS at 11c., and yard-wide Prints at 12½c.

Yard-wide FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS at 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c.

Full lines PERCALE and CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS and English, Scotch, and Domestic Ginghams, at POPULAR PRICES.

WAMSUTTA, Utica, and New-York Mills yard-wide Sheetings, at 12½c., and all the standard brands at case prices.

8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached, in all desirable makes.

PILLOW CASINGS, in all widths and qualities.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR 8-4 SHEETING AT 22c. PER YARD.

ENGLISH and American Canton Flannels, and American Tickings and Checks.

WE SHALL OFFER FIVE CASES CROCHET QUILTS at $1 50 each.

Also,

in complete assortment, Eider-down Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Comfortables, Bedding of every kind, including Hair, Huck, and Excelsior Matresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Spring Beds, &c., &c., making the most complete

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT IN THE STATES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LORD & TAYLOR

will sell until the FIRST OF FEBURARY, PREPARATORY TO THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FINE WALKING AND DRESS BOOTS and SHOES, including SINGLE and DOUBLE CORK SOLED, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OUR $3 and $4 LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS are ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED.

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's last new comedy, in four acts, entitled

MARRIED
IN
HASTE,

with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS and the following cast:

Mr. GIBSON GREENE, a Man about Town.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. PERCY PENDRAGON......Mr. JOHN GILBERT
AUGUSTUS VERE......Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
Mr. JOSIAH GRAINGER......Mr. J. W. SHANNON
BACKSTRAW......Mr. W. HERBERT
Mr. BUFFLER......Mr. J. W. CARROLL
MUMCHANCE......Mr. G. F. BROWNE
PADSTOW......Mr. J. PECK
SAUNDERS......Mr. R. WARREN
ETHEL GRAINGER......Miss ADA DYAS
Mrs. GRAINGER......Miss ROSE LISLE
PRITCHARD......Miss ETHEL THORNTON

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30

Tickets for the GRAND BALL, NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,

MAY BE OBTAINED OF

Mrs. DAVID WATTS, 444 Madison av.
Mrs. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, 336 Lexington av.
Mrs. JOSEPH WORSTER, 115 East 30th st.
Mr. ROBERT WILLETS, Gilsey House.
Miss ALICE SANDFORD, 462 West 22d st.
Mr. HOWARD E. CASE, 91 Wall st.
Boxes of Mrs. L. M. BATES, 10 West 39th st.

PARK THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

LIGHT COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, FARCE.
"Sport that wrinkled care derides."
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE WIDOW HUNT,
with JOHN DILLON, CYRIL SEARLE, W. J. FERGUSON, F. LANGLEY, Miss MARY STUART, Miss MARIE LOUISE, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Miss KATE LIVINGSTON.
MY TURN NEXT.
with JOHN DILLON, CHARLES PARSLOE, HARRY GWYNETTE, J. W. BRUTONE, Miss PEARL EYTINGE, Miss KATE LIVINGSTON, Miss ANNIE EDMONDSON.
To conclude with the laughable scene,
FUN IN A JURY-ROOM,
from "Crucible," slightly changed and localized.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony, 50 cts.
MATINEE THURSDAY, at 2 P. M.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,

OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, IN AID OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1876.

Tickets, $5, to be had of the Committee, or at the Orphan Asylums.

Application for boxes to be made to M. J. CODY, No. 293 Broadway.

CHARLES O'CONOR, President.
W. J. KANE, First Vice President.
PETER TRAINIER, Second Vice President.
P. MALONE, Treasurer.
R. J. MORRISON, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN T. McGOWAN, Financial Secretary.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,
as Perkyn Middlewick, the Butterman, in Byron's comedy of OUR BOYS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS and at SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as Caleb Plummer, the Toymaker, in Boucicault's dramatization of Dickens' charming story, DOT; Or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.

Evenings 8 o'clock. Matinees Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays 2 o'clock. The model Variety Theatre of New-York. Crowded houses, sensational attractions. Nice, but Frenchy—Frenchy—Very Frenchy.

The Naughty Duchesse, La Minuet, 20 Female Models. Twelve Tableaux.

BEN DODGE the inimitable. | 60 STAR ARTISTS in Olio. | FRANK GIBBON the Air King.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

The management of this favorite resort begs to announce that the three great works art, "The Siege of Paris," "The Assassination of the Archbishop of Paris," and the panorama of "The Franco-Prussian War," are still on exhibition. Music by Grafulla's superb band in the promenade every evening. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Open from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
HOME—BACKUS' IMPERSONATIONS OF OAKEY HALL, BARRETT, BANGS, DAVENPORT, &c.
THE SPECTRES; or, THE RING DEMONS.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

INFANT ASYLUM BALL.

A front box for sale at the Theatre Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue Hotel. Admission tickets at the regular price.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

OUR

SILK DEPARTMENT

CONTAINS ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS.

We offer 250 pieces CACHMIRE CYCLOPE, costing, imported, $2 47, gold, to land, at $2, currency, per yard; A. Giraud & Cie., CASHMIRE ALEXANDRA, and BIG ELEPHANT; Antoine Guinet & Cie. gros grain superieur CACHMIRE LE RHONE, all offering at a reduction of 50c. to $1 a yard FROM FORMER PRICES.

Bonnet & Co.'s superior quality POULT DE SOIE reduced from $3 50 to $3, from $3 75 to $3 25, from $4 50 to $3 75.

In PLAIN COLORED SILKS we are offering TAFFETAS at 75c., worth $1, and CASHMIRE RISTORI at $1 50, worth $2, PLAIN GROS GRAINS in seal brown, myrtle green, navy blue; Corbeau, prune, fumee de Londres, tea rose, Eglantine, gris perle, and all the FASHIONABLE SHADES for STREET, DINNER, or EVENING WEAR, at $1 25, $1 75, $2, and $2 50, reduced from $1 50, $2, $2 50, and $3.

STRIPED, CHECKED, and PLAID SILKS in ALL COLORS, from 50c. to $1 per yard.

Elegant LYONS BROCADES in pink, sky, pearl, ecru, cream and white, twenty-seven inches wide, reduced from $5 to $3 50, and from $4 to $2 75.

LARGE STOCK RADZIMIRES, CLOAKING SILKS, AND SATINS, GAZE DE CHAMBERY, AND SILK GRENADINES AT HALF PRICE.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of art millinery, modes, latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, felts, crapes. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michels.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE P. NICHOLS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM MOLLER and ELIZABETH J. MOLLER, his wife, Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, Jose V. Onativia, Henry Beste, Jules Saserac, Joseph H. Godwin, Assignee of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, for the benefit of creditors, William W. Spence, John C. Spence, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr., William C. Conner, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, William A. Booth, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, in No. 59 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 16, 1875. KISSAM & EMBURY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 59 William street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1875.
KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE P. NICHOLS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM MOLLER and Elizabeth J. Moller, his wife; Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, Jose V. Onativia, Henry Beste, Jules Saserac, Joseph H. Godwin, Assignee of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller for the benefit of creditors; William W. Spence, John C. Spence, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr., William C. Conner, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York; the President, managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; William A. Booth, as Assignee in bankruptcy of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in No. 59 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 16, 1875.
KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 59 William street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of December, 1875.
KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

With an Extraordinary Cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, and also Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. G. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sidney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.

. The performance begins promptly at 7:45 and terminates at 11:10 o'clock. Box-sheet open a month ahead for theatre parties.

POLICE REGULATION.—Carriages taking up parties must form on 28th st., facing toward Broadway.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK......Proprietor
A. M. PALMER......Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15,
NINTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK.

JULIUS CÆSAR

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THERESA TITIENS.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

In compliance with the generally expressed desire to hear Mlle. THERESA TITIENS in some of her justly celebrated lyric impersonations, the manager has the honor to announce a few nights of Italian opera, to commence on

MONDAY, Jan. 24,

on which occasion

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS

will make her first appearance in America in her world-renowned character of

NORMA.

Particulars in future advertisements.

Orders for boxes and reserved seats will be received at the stage door of Academy of Music.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD MATINEE.
FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY,
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Vocalist.

Symphony No. 3, E flat major......Haydn
Aria, "Oh, mon Fils"......Meyerbeer
Miss Antonia Henne.
Overture, "Coriolanus"......Beethoven
Symphony, No. 1 (first time in America)......Metzdorff

Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents.

For sale at Decker Brothers, No. 33 Union square, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

EAGLE THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART......Sole Proprietor and Manager.

Brilliant success of the great spectacle, the DEMON STATUE, and the Transformation of the 4 SEASONS......4 SEASONS

Every evening, until further notice.
Seats secured twelve nights in advance.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Y. M. C. A.—ASSOCIATION HALL.

LECTURE COURSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
PROF. J. W. S. ARNOLD, M. D.,
"THE MICROSCOPE."

The subject will be treated in a very popular and yet instructive manner. The lecture will be profusely illustrated with most brilliant and interesting experiments. Tickets, 50 cents.

Organ concert before the lecture. Mrs. E. M. Skinner will preside at the organ.

DR. JOHN LORD'S

HISTORICAL LECTURE ON GREAT BENEFACTORS.

The second lecture of this course of twenty-five will be given on THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at 11:30, in Association Hall.

Subject—PHIDIAS—GRECIAN ART.

Tickets for the course, $12; single lecture 75 cents, at Putnam's.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.

Matinee at 2. Admission, 25 cts. BELLE HOWITT, in the Burlesque, JACK THE GIANT KILLER.

Evening at 8. JULE KEEN and SALLIE ADAMS, in the sensation, THE CUT GLOVE.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

AT STEINWAY HALL,
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, by the
SHIPPARD COLORED JUBILEE SINGERS.
Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

Every EVENING and TUESDAY and FRIDAY Matinees. "THE BIG 4." "THE BIG 4." All new Stars this week. "The Best Entertainment in the City."

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

NO. 624 BROADWAY.

NIMBLE NIP, RECONSTRUCTED.
New CLOWN, HARLEQUIN, PANTALOON, and COLUMBINE. LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LECTURES.

GARRIE S. PEARSALL,

The Reformed Gambler, will expose LOTTERY and POLICY, with full details of the managers and backers at the Lyceum, South 8th st., corner 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, under the leadership of Mr. S. B. BURR. Admission, 25 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in hall No. 24, Cooper Union. Col. GOWAN will lecture on SUB-MARINE ENGINEERING, and Dr. P. H. VANDER WEYDE on THE SPECTROSCOPE AND ITS DISCOVERIES. Admission free.
J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Northern Dispensary will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, at the building, corner of Waverley place and Christopher st., to hear the annual report, and elect a Board of Trustees for the year 1876.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETING of the American Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the hall of the New-York Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st. CHAS. McK. LEOSER,
Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

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NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

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HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
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from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered.
CHARLOTTES, two dozen and over, 72 cents.
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Special attention to out-town orders.

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SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 FULTON ST.—Special attention given to ordered work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOUR ELEGANT PLATE ORNAMENTED show cases, with counters, sliding doors, plate glass, sold cheap for want of room. WM. GEFFERT, No. 63 Grand st.

MURDER OF A CONVICT.

A BLACKWELL'S ISLAND TRAGEDY.

A PRISON EMPLOYE THROWS A WORK-HOUSE INMATE INTO THE WATER—HOW PRISONERS ARE ALLOWED TO VISIT NEW-YORK—A COOL ESCAPADE—STATEMENT OF AN EAST RIVER FERRYMAN—THE ALLEGED MURDERER'S STORY.

Within the past five months two brutal murders have occurred on Blackwell's Island, and in each case the Coroner's jury condemned and censured the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for their lax administration of the affairs of their department. On Aug. 28, 1875, Michael Connolly, a convict in the Penitentiary, died from softening of the brain, accelerated by brutal and inhuman treatment at the hands of Deputy Warden Cowenhoven and Keepers Geary, Rees, and Hardy, who are now awaiting trial for their offense. On the morning of Dec. 11, Matthew Creevy, keeper of the Alms-house gate on the island, had his brains beaten out with a hatchet, it is supposed by some convicts who were roaming over the island at will, and Thomas Jones and John Gray, two prisoners who had gone to Long Island City in a boat to drink whisky, were held by the Coroner's jury. Another murder of an equally brutal character was committed on the island last Sunday night. Capt. John Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, reported to Superintendent Walling, at Police Head-quarters, yesterday afternoon, that he had arrested John Kidd, of No. 774 Tenth avenue, a fireman employed in the Work-house, on a charge of having murdered a convict named Lewis Gardner, a one-legged man, by throwing him from a row-boat into the river.

Capt. Robbins informed the Superintendent that he had received information that on Sunday evening Kidd, with two convicts, named William H. Chatterton and Lewis Gardner, came to the foot of Eighty-sixth street in a boat rowed by a negro named Thomas Bounty, who had crossed to the island in response to a signal given by Kidd. They visited several saloons and drank considerable liquor. Kidd and Gardner came back to the boat about 10:30 o'clock, somewhat under the influence of liquor. Kidd, while the boat was being rowed back to the island by Bounty, quarreled with Gardner. On reaching the boat-house on the island Kidd grappled with Gardner and threw him overboard. Gardner dragged Kidd with him, but the latter, being an expert swimmer, gained the stern of the boat and was dragged in by Bounty. Gardner, unable to swim, sank beneath the water and was drowned. Kidd then told the boatman he would kill him if he said anything about the murder.

In addition to the steam-boat owned by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, which starts from the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, Blackwell's Island is also reached by means of row-boats from the foot of East Fifty-second and East Eighty-sixth streets. These boats are principally used by physicians and employes of the department. The boat-house at the foot of East Eighty-sixth street is owned by Mr. John Baxter, who has in his employ the colored boatman Thomas Bounty. On Monday morning when the roll of the prisoners in the Work-house was called by the Warden two prisoners failed to answer, and could not be found on the island. These prisoners were Lewis Gardner, aged thirty-six, single, a fireman, born in New-York, and committed as a destitute person by Charity Commissioner Cox on Dec. 27 for three months. Gardner had a wooden leg. The other missing prisoner was William H. Chatterton, aged twenty-eight, a machinist, born in New-York, committed for six months by Justice Murray on Dec. 9 for being drunk and disorderly. On the supposed escape of these prisoners being discovered it was believed that they had left the island by the Eighty-sixth street ferry, which was at once ordered to cease running. Hearing of this and of the disappearance of the prisoners, Mrs. Baxter taxed Bounty with knowing all about the matter, and the negro became so frightened that he confessed to Mrs. Baxter that Kidd had thrown Gardner overboard. Mrs. Baxter at once sent for Capt. Robbins, to whom Bounty made the following statement:

On Sunday night, Jan. 9, 1876, I was summoned by parties on Blackwell's Island to come over with the boat. I went over with a boat and took in John Kidd and a man with a wooden leg, and no one else, and brought them from the island to the foot of Eighty-sixth street, East River. That is the last I saw of them until about 10 P. M., when they awoke me by knocking at the window. I came out, and they told me they wanted me to take them back to the island. I got my boat ready and took them over. After I had got a short distance from the float, Kidd and the man with the wooden leg began to quarrel. Kidd said to the other man: "You have been quarreling with me all the way down the street." The man with the wooden leg told Kidd to let him alone, but Kidd kept on pulling his leg and would not let him alone. The man with the wooden leg was very much intoxicated. After we got to the boat-house, Kidd, without saying a word, took hold of the other man and upset him into the river. Kidd went overboard too. The man with the wooden leg went down. Kidd also went down, but caught hold of the boat as he came up. I helped to pull him in. He [Kidd] then said to me: "Say nothing about it." Nothing more took place. I then left for home with my boat. I said nothing of the occurrence until Tuesday night, when I told Mr. Baxter, at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, where I stop; I did not tell Mr. Baxter until Mrs. Baxter accused me of drowning a man; then I told them the whole circumstances; Mrs. Baxter knew something had happened, as the ferry from the foot of Eighty-sixth street was stopped by the authorities on the island in consequence of a man being missing.

After having taken Bounty's statement, Capt. Robbins locked him up in the Eighty-seventh street station, and went to Blackwell's Island yesterday morning and arrested Kidd. The Captain did not inform Kidd of the arrest and confession made by the negro Bounty, but told him he was arrested for throwing Gardner overboard. Kidd at once made the following statement to Capt. Robbins:

On Sunday evening, Jan. 9, 1876, about 7:30 o'clock, I left the island with William H. Chatterton and Lewis Gardner, both prisoners on Blackwell's Island, in a row-boat, brought there by one Bounty, and after landing at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, East River, went up Eighty-sixth street to a saloon near Third avenue, kept by one Wallace, and had three or more drinks; then went down Third avenue two or three blocks; then came back Third avenue to Eighty-sixth street and went down Eighty-sixth street to the river; Chatterton left us at Second avenue and Eighty-sixth street, saying that he would not go back to the island, that he would go home, and he thus escaped. Myself and Gardner went over in the boat to the island with Bounty about 10:30 P. M. I had no words with Gardner whatever, and was on the best of terms with him. After reaching the boat-house on the island I saw Gardner fall over backward, and heard him say, "For God's sake, Jack, save me" or "catch me." All I could see was his feet go up. I immediately jumped over after him, but could see nothing of him. Bounty then told me to come to the stern of the boat. I went to the stern of the boat and climbed in, and asked Bounty what we should do about it. He [Bounty] said he did not know. I then went up stairs over the boat-house and told George Thompson, a man that takes charge of the boat, what had happened. I then went to the engine-room, where I was employed, and reported the occurrence to Patrick Golden, Deputy Warden, on the next morning, (Monday, the 10th inst.)

After locking Kidd up, Capt. Robbins returned to Blackwell's Island and inquired of Deputy Warden Golden and the boat-house keeper, George Thompson, whether Kidd had reported the matter to them, as asserted in his statement. Both men said that Kidd had never spoken to them about the affair. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter state that the colored boatman Bounty has been in their employ for a long period, and they consider his statement true. Capt. Robbins is busily engaged searching for the prisoner Chatterton, who escaped. As Gardner's body has not been recovered, the case does not come within the scope of a Coroner's power, and Capt. Robbins yesterday afternoon arraigned Kidd and Bounty at the Harlem Police Court and had them remanded.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Register Close has pending before him the bankruptcy cases of Samuel Shapter, formerly the lessee of the Metropolitan Theatre, and of Warren and Charles Leland, the hotel proprietors. Both cases are nearly closed, and discharges have been applied for by the bankrupts. Shapter's liabilities amount to about one hundred thousand dollars, and his assets are merely nominal. The exact condition of the Leland's estate cannot be ascertained at present. Mr. Charles Devlin, one of the Lelands' creditors, is to oppose their discharge, on the ground of non-conformity by them with provisions of the Bankruptcy laws.

A CAUTION TO CONTRACTORS.

In August, 1874, Thomas O'Donnell and Frank D. Dresbach, contractors, entered into a contract with the New-York Italian Laborers' Company whereby the company was to furnish them twenty-eight Italian laborers, whom they were to take to Port Kent, on Lake Champlain, and give employment on a railroad which they were building. The men were furnished and forwarded to the place designated at the expense of the company. When they arrived there the contractors failed to furnish them employment or to give them either food or shelter. After wandering about the country for a time, in a starving condition, a portion of the men were put to work, and the rest returned to New-York, several of them walking the entire distance, 300 miles. The company sued the contractors, claiming $1,700 damages. The case was tried in the Kings County Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Pratt, and the jury gave the company a verdict for $750.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

THE MATCH BETWEEN BAYLIS AND GILDERSLEEVE—A CLOSE CONTEST.

There was a large attendance of sporting men of New-York and vicinity at Dexter Park, Jamaica, Long Island, yesterday afternoon, to witness the pigeon match between Messrs. Baylis and Gildersleeve, two of the crack shots of the Long Island Sportsman's Club. The conditions of the match were fifty birds, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards bounds, old Long Island rules, with the exception that a single trap should be used, each handling it for the other. Each side put up $250 in the hands of Mr. Parks, final stakeholder, who was also mutually agreed upon as referee. Gildersleeve was first at the trap, and missed his bird, which drove straight from the trap like a bullet. His second bird was fairly hit and killed, but had strength to get beyond the bounds. Baylis was not fortunate with his first bird, but scored the second. At the close of the tenth round Gildersleeve had killed 5 birds and Baylis 6. Of the next ten birds the men scored equal numbers, though Gildersleeve knocked one bird flat to the ground which subsequently raised and lodged in a tree outside the park fence. At the close of the twentieth round Baylis had killed 12 birds, leading Gildersleeve by 1. The next ten birds reversed the lead, Gildersleeve standing 18 against 17 for Baylis. When forty birds had been shot Gildersleeve scored 25, leading by 1. The last ten birds were very poorly shot at, Gildersleeve missing 6 and Baylis 7. The men were even on the forty-fourth round, but Gildersleeve took the lead on the next bird and went out on the fiftieth shot with a score of 29 to Baylis' 27, winning the match and the stakes. The score of the match was as follows:

Gildersleeve—0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1—29.

Baylis—0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0—27.

A match between Dr. Talbot and Mr. Outwater was to follow, for $100 a side, twenty-one yards, five birds, but Mr. Outwater did not put in an appearance. The remainder of the afternoon was therefore given up to sweepstake matches.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONTEST TO BE HELD NEAR PHILADELPHIA IN JULY—LARGE PRIZES TO BE OFFERED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—An International Pigeon-shooting Tournament is to be held at Suffolk Park, near this city, in July. The contest will be open to all professional pigeon-shooters in England, America, and the British Provinces. The gentlemen who have charge of the affair intend giving champion gold medals, and in addition large purses in order to induce the English and Canadian shooters to pay a visit to the States to compete with American skill. The Tournament will last three and perhaps four days. On the first day there will be an International All-comers' Match for the championship of the world, at fifty birds each, English rules, for a gold medal and a purse of $1,000, which will be divided into four parts. On the second day the International All-comers' Match, at 100 birds each, Rhode Island rules, for a gold medal and $1,000, divided in four purses, will take place. On the third day there will be an International All-comers' Match, each contestant to shoot at fifty double birds, Forester Club rules of Buffalo to govern. This contest will only be open to Canadian and American wing shots, for which a gold medal will be offered and a purse of $500. This will be followed by an All-America Gentlemen's Sweepstakes, $50 each, with $500 added, to be divided into first, second, third, and fourth moneys, each contestant to shoot at fifty birds, Long Island Gun Club rules to govern. It is expected that the English champions, Messrs. Wallace, Rimell, Thornton, Snaw, and Perry will compete; also Messrs. Ward, Taylor, Miller, and Draper, of Canada. The United States will be represented by Capt. A. H. Bogardus, of Chicago, champion of the world; Edward Tinker, of Providence; Ira Paine, of New-York; Miles Johnson, of New-Jersey; J. Brown, of Cleveland; A. Kleinman, of Chicago, and other noted shots. While in England Capt. Bogardus defeated the English champions, and, if possible, he will in the coming tournament prevent the medals in the 50 and 100 bird matches from leaving this country.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

AN ALUMNUS WHO WAS IN PRESIDENT WHEELOCK'S FAMILY—SIXTY-FOUR YEARS IN THE MINISTRY.

In reply to an invitation to be present at the twelfth annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association, which occurs at Delmonico's on the 19th inst., Rev. Joel Mann sends the following letter, written in a clear, handsome hand, although bearing indications that the writer is an old man:

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 10, 1876.

E. De Forest, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The invitation to the twelfth annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association is received, for which accept my grateful acknowledgment. It would give me much pleasure to greet the sons of Dartmouth on that occasion, but being near the close of the eighty-seventh year of my life, and affected somewhat with rheumatism, and under the necessity of avoiding exposure at this season of the year, I feel constrained to decline the kind invitation. My collegiate course was under the Presidency of John Wheelock, LL. D. At my graduation the valedictory oration was assigned to me, and immediately I was appointed Preceptor of the Academy, now called the Chandler Institute, and the President invited me to pass the year with him in his family. This I regarded as a great privilege, and it was a year of great enjoyment. He then asked me if I would consent to be a candidate for the office of tutor, which I declined, because I had resolved to prepare for the Christian ministry, which I had chosen as my life work—a work which I love, and have continued in it, through Divine support, for sixty-four years.

I hope that the approaching festival of the Alumni will be one of true enjoyment, and love of our excellent Alma Mater will be the presiding spirit of her associated sons. If you think it suitable, present to them my cordial salutation.

Respectfully yours, JOEL MANN.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES P. LEVERICH.

CEREMONIES AT THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Charles P. Leverich, President of the Bank of New-York, were held at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street at 4:15 P. M. yesterday. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. John Hall, assisted by Rev. Dr. John P. Knox and Rev. O. A. Kingsbury, of Corona, Long Island. Among those present were the officers of nearly all the banks in the City and of many of the insurance and other large moneyed corporations. The metallic casket inclosing the remains was of the richest description, and was placed on the communion dais immediately in front of the pulpit. The floral tributes were profuse, the one sent by the employes of the bank and inscribed "Our President" being especially attractive, as was also the one sent by the officers and clerks of the Clearing-house. The children of the deceased also contributed a magnificent crown, inscribed with the words "Our Father," wrought in purple flowers. On the lid of the casket rested a spray composed of fronds of the sago palm, wheat-beards, and lilies of the valley, bound together by a knot of white satin ribbon. The coffin-plate bore the simple inscription, "Charles P. Leverich. Born July 17, 1808. Died Jan. 10, 1876."

There were no pall-bearers, as the remains were taken to the church prior to the service, and at its close lay all night in the church, whence they will be taken to-day to the old Presbyterian Cemetery at Newtown, Long Island, accompanied by the relatives and a few immediate friends. The ceremonial was opened with an impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. Hall, after which Rev. Dr. Knox read a selection from Scripture. Rev. Dr. Hall then delivered an address, in the closing passages of which he paid a glowing tribute to the lofty business character borne by the deceased gentleman in his lifetime, as well as to his fervent Christian faith and his zeal in behalf of the welfare of the whole Church. Rev. Dr. Kingsbury offered the closing prayer, after which Dr. Hall announced that the favorite hymn, beginning with the line,

"I would not live alway,"

would be sung by a select quartet. This hymn was especially admired by the late Mr. Leverich, and was chosen for that reason. Rev. Dr. Hall then pronounced the benediction, after which the large assemblage of people present viewed the remains through the crystal face-plate in the casket, and slowly withdrew from the church.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 458; California, 82¾; Segregated Belcher, 109; Ophir, 61¼; Chollar, 107½; Savage, 22¾; Imperial, 9½; Mexican, 21½; Gould and Curry, 21¾; Best and Belcher, 68¾; Hale and Norcross, 57½; Crown Point, 26; Yellow Jacket, 115; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 26½; Belcher, 35¾; Confidence, 23½; Sierra Nevada, 28¾; Exchequer, 16¼; Overman, 81; Justice, 33; Caledonia, 40¼.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A NEW-ORLEANS BANKRUPT FIRM.

A SETTLEMENT OFFERED BY WALLACE & CO., THE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS—ACTION OF THE CREDITORS.

Arrangements are being made to settle the claims of the creditors of Wallace & Co., of New-Orleans, the leading wholesale dry goods house in the South, which failed on the 19th of last November. The firm was composed of the brothers David, John, and James Wallace and George G. Wilder, (all formerly of the house of J. M. Beebe & Co., of Boston,) and George W. Bancker. The liabilities of the firm amounted to about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A meeting of the largest of the New-York creditors was held in this City soon after the failure, at which Mr. John Byers, of Parker, Wilder & Co.; C. N. Bliss, of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan; William G. Townley, of Watson, Townley & Co.; William Clark, of George A. Clark & Brother; Frederick Taylor, of Frederick Butterfield & Co., and Benjamin Knower, of Knower, Thomas & Co., were appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the bankrupts' estate and report a plan of settlement, and they reported in favor of settling on a basis of thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar, twenty-five cents to be paid in cash, and eight and one-third cents in the individual paper of David Wallace, at sixteen months, the report being made on a valuation of the assets made by Mr. Joseph McElroy, of Taylor, McElroy & Co., New-Orleans. To effect this settlement Messrs. Carter and Eaton, of this City, were employed to conduct proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy against Wallace & Co., in the United States District Court in Louisiana, the petition being signed by over 100 creditors, whose claims amount to upward of $250,000. The creditors of the firm are mostly in New-York, Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans. It will require two-thirds in number of all the creditors having claims of over $50, and a majority in value of all the creditors, to effect this compromise. It is understood that a sufficient number have been, or soon will be, obtained to insure a settlement. A good deal of the paper of the firm has been sold in Wall street, and a considerable quantity of it is under discount in the banks of this City. Several suits against the firm have been begun both here and in New-Orleans, but the effect of the bankruptcy proceedings will be to stay them and place all the creditors on the same footing. The creditors here generally feel that the offer of settlement, though not as good as they hoped to receive, is a good deal better than any bankruptcy dividend of a large firm yet had in New-Orleans. It is stated by many merchants that they know of only one bankruptcy dividend paid in New-Orleans under the present Bankruptcy laws, and that was only one and a half cents on the dollar. Among the New-York creditors are H. B. Claflin & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., and a large number of importers, jobbers, and commission dealers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of Alexander Stein, cabinet manufacturer at No. 102 Attorney street, was held yesterday at the office of Register Fitch, No. 345 Broadway. Among the principal creditors are the following: Dingee & Son, $12,958 81; J. B. Ryer, $8,914 44; Daunat Bros., $5,373; Adolph Tuska, $4,974; C. Wenzel, $3,550; J. W. Atwood, $2,262; Baeder & Adamson, $2,359; G. Hoyt, $2,242 59; J. Hamburger, $1,133 45. The liabilities amount to over $70,000. The assets consist of real estate and buildings in Attorney street which cost $155,000, but which are estimated by the firm at $110,000, and stock valued at $9,000. An offer to compromise at twenty-five per cent. payable in notes at six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months was generally opposed, pending which the meeting was adjourned.

The creditors of August Thiery & Co., glass, No. 41 Barclay street, have held several meetings with a view of a compromise. The liabilities of the firm amount to $54,352 75; nominal assets, $15,092 30; actual assets, $6,304 46. There are a large number of creditors, the principal ones being the following: John Lewis, $8,500; M. & E. Connelly, $3,765 34; Wing & Evans, $3,682 67; Jeremiah Quinlan, $3,068 55; R. B. Wigton, $2,638 75; John A. Thiery, $2,500; J. W. Spelman, $2,216 33. The offer of the firm to compromise at twenty-five cents on the dollar, payable in two installments by indorsed note, at six and nine months, was accepted.

A meeting of the creditors of Levi Decker & Co., billiard manufacturers, at No. 154 Centre street, was held yesterday before Register Ketchum, at No. 129 Fulton street. A statement of the firm's condition was presented, showing assets $19,574 37, and liabilities $39,081 55. Among the creditors are the following: F. Grote & Co., $8,819; W. J. A. Fuller, $6,876; D. Kavanagh, $6,478 63; B. F. Welsh, $2,810; New-York Central Railroad Company, $1,750; Gutta Percha and Rubber Company, $1,774; New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, $1,250; L. B. Silva, $1,338 13. An offer for a composition for twenty-five cents on the dollar, cash, was promptly accepted by the creditors.

At a meeting of the creditors of Reuben H. Blass, machinists, Nos. 202 and 204 East Twenty-ninth street, held before Register Fitch at No. 345 Broadway, opposition was made to his discharge, and the parties were given ten days to file specifications.

Edward Cozzens, the proprietor of Cozzens' West Point Hotel, states that the total amount of his liabilities is between $30,000 and $35,000, not $166,000, as was reported.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

An extraordinary report was circulated yesterday in the City Hall. It was said that the Mayor would nominate a temporary dummy as Commissioner of Public Works, and, by an easy process, reinstate Fitz John Porter in the office, should the Aldermen reject him. A Democratic Alderman, while speaking to his colleagues on the subject, said: "I have heard that the Mayor intends to checkmate us, after all—that is, if we are not very careful. He can nominate any friend of his to succeed Fitz John Porter, and, if we should confirm the nomination, his friend can take the oath of office and resign, all in the space of one hour, and the Mayor could then appoint Fitz John Porter for a term of six years, because, under the law, he has absolute power to fill a vacancy. I propose, therefore, that we do not confirm any candidate for the office unless he agrees to serve out his term."

Early yesterday morning Fitz John Porter intimated that if he received positive assurances that the Aldermen would vote against his confirmation he would withdraw his name, in order to avoid any trouble in the board; but in the afternoon, after consulting with the Mayor, he announced that he would still remain a candidate.

In case he declined the nomination, it was the intention of the Democratic Aldermen to pass resolutions declaring that he was a tried and faithful public officer, and that they would not part with him only on account of his reduction of the laborers' wages. It is said on good authority that Mayor Wickham and John Kelly conferred together yesterday in relation to Fitz John Porter's prospects of confirmation, and that Mr. Kelly said that some professional engineer should be nominated for the office if the present incumbent was rejected. The name of William F. Smith, the Police Commissioner, was subsequently mentioned in this connection as the successor of Porter, and an old rumor was revived that the Mayor would appoint Porter to Smith's position.

Among the other names mentioned for the Commissionership of Public Works are those of Messrs. E. Z. Lawrence, Allen Campbell, and Senator Moore, but it is not known whether these gentlemen are really candidates.

A petition signed by about one hundred and fifty citizens will be presented to the Aldermen to-day, requesting them to approve of Fitz John Porter's nomination. The names include those of August Belmont, William Orton, Sidney Webster, Samuel Sloan, and others.

THE CARE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The fifty-first annual report of the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, just presented to the Legislature, contains much interesting statistical matter relative to the work of the society. The document opens with the statement that the institution received during last year 742 children, and that during the same period there were 651 indentures and discharges, leaving 880 children in the institution on Jan. 18, 1876. The receipts from the State Controller, labor, theatre fees, &c., amounted to $115,219 41, the expenses being $118,531 47. The amount necessary to liquidate the general expenses of the current year is estimated at $123,500, and the receipts at $51,900, leaving $71,600 to be met. To cover this amount the society has its usual appropriation from the State of $40,000 and the balance from the Supply bill of 1875, amounting to $5,000, which still leaves $26,600 to be provided for by law. The report of the lady managers, which is appended to that of the President, comments favorably upon the general sanitary condition of the female department of the institution. This statement is confirmed by the physician's report, which states that 192 patients have been received in the hospital during the past year, of which number five only have died. The entire institution is reported to be free from all epidemic or contagious diseases.

A WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association, through its President, Matilda Joslyn Gage, and the Chairwoman of its Executive Committee, Susan B. Anthony, has issued a call for a National Convention, to be held in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 27 and 28. The circular that has been published calls attention to the fitness of pressing in this Centennial year of the Republic the claims of women to equal political rights with men, and says that six questions will be discussed in the convention by some of the ablest men and women of the nation. They are: "Are not women also citizens of the Republic—part of the people? On what just ground is discrimination made between men and women? Why should women, more than men, be governed without their own consent? Why should women, more than men, be denied trial by a jury of their peers? On what authority are women taxed while unrepresented? By what right do men declare themselves invested with power to legislate for women?" Ellen C. Sargent, Washington, is named as the Treasurer, to whom contributions may be sent, while communications should be addressed to Belva A. Lockwood, Washington.

THE SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's last evening, Commodore W. L. Swan in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Dr. Mosher performed his duties. The report of the Trustees was read, in which, among other things, they recommended that hereafter the fees received at initiation be credited to the Corinthian fund. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts during the past year to have been $1,689 34; disbursements, $1,512 82, leaving a balance in the treasury of $176 52. The present number of members was 131. During the past year two members had died. The number of yachts comprised in the fleet was placed at forty, eight having withdrawn since last season. Commodore Swan in his report announced that three regattas had been sailed by the club in the past season—the Corinthian, Flag Officers, and Ladies' races. He recommended that article No. 13 of the by-laws be suspended this year in view of the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. The by-law in question provides that the annual regatta of the club shall be sailed on July 4. On motion of Mr. Beekman the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen members of a law committee: John A. Weeks, James H. Elliott, and William Mitchell, Jr. Prize pennants were next presented to Capt. Cornelius Roosevelt, owner of the Addie, first class, and Capt. Vail, of the Alert, second class. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, Samuel J. Colgate; Vice Commodore, Rutherford Stuyvesant; Rear Commodore, Robert Center; Treasurer, Bayard L. Polk; Secretary, F. De P. Foster, (re-elected;) Chaplain, Rev. William Irvine, D.D.; Surgeon, Dr. Corey; Treasurer, A. Cary Smith; Regatta Committee, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, James H. Elliott, C. Willis Betts, Dr. L. De Forrest Woodruff, and Thomas F. Young, Jr.; House Committee, W. E. Iselin, J. Adam, and H. D. Weeks. The following new members were elected: G. W. Robins, Jr., T. M. Cheeseman, J. R. Suydam, W. L. Suydam, A. Floyd Delafield, H. Oelrichs, Bayard Brown, and Robert C. Cornell. On motion, the recommendation of the Commodore, that the annual regatta should be sailed on June 26, was adopted. On motion of Capt. Roosevelt, the annual dinner was referred to the House Committee, with the recommendation that it be held during the last week in this month, the date to be hereafter determined. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned, and the members were entertained at a collation by the newly-elected officers.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met yesterday, Mr. Dowd in the chair. On motion the board proceeded to ballot for President of the board for the ensuing year. The whole number of votes cast was 20; necessary to a choice, 11. Of the votes cast William Wood received 14, David Wetmore 1, William Dowd 1, J. M. Halsted 1, and blank 3. Mr. Wood was declared to be duly elected.

A communication was received from the Mayor appointing Stephen A. Walker a Commissioner of Schools, in place of William H. Neilson, resigned.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Studies and School-books to revise and simplify the course of studies in the primary schools. It was referred to the Committee on Studies.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation to the effect that the provisions of the charter are not applicable to bills incurred by the Board of Education, and that it is entitled to have its appropriations set apart and paid out separately, so that the board may have the entire charge of its funds.

A PHYSICIAN INDICTED.

On the complaint of Mr. Anthony Comstock, the special agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, the United States Grand Jury have found an indictment against Dr. Edward B. Foote, a medical author and practitioner, residing at No. 120 Lexington avenue, for mailing notices calling attention to alleged improper articles, and indicating how they could be procured. The indictment is under section 3,893 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which prohibits the mailing of any improper articles, or of a "notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, or how, or of whom, or by what means" such articles may be obtained. Mr. Comstock says that Dr. Foote strenuously opposed the passage of the law in question, and used to mail copies of the law with his notices. Dr. Foote has given $5,000 bail, and his case has been put on the calendar for trial at the present term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court. The penalty, on conviction of the offense charged, is a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment at hard labor not less than one year, nor more than ten years, or both fine and imprisonment.

THE WORK OF THE LETTER CARRIERS.

The following is an abstract of business in the carriers' department of the Post Office in this City for the year 1875:

Number of letter-carrier stations of New-York Post Office, 12; street letter-boxes, 973; letter carriers, 429; delivery trips daily, 7; collection trips daily, 13; mail wagon trips between stations and general office, each way daily, 12; registered letters delivered by carriers, 220,601; mail delivered by carriers, 33,351,061; postal cards delivered by carriers, 3,532,005; local letters delivered by carriers, 20,579,358; local postal cards delivered by carriers, 5,480,711; newspapers delivered by carriers, 7,891,571; postal cards collected by carriers, 7,105,675; local letters collected by carriers, 13,374,037; mail letters collected by carriers, 41,578,045; newspapers collected by carriers, 5,175,664; postal cards deposited in stations, 9,389,361; local letters deposited in stations, 26,604,316; mail letters deposited in stations, 31,969,118; newspapers deposited in stations, 14,463,328; letters registered at stations, 56,398; money orders issued at stations, 44,728; amount received for the same, $846,817 28; money orders paid at stations, 48,005; amount paid for the same, $663,295 18; amount of stamps, envelopes, &c., sold at stations, $502,097 20; postage on local matter, $985,707 48; amount paid letter carriers, $364,475 08.

THE SHUFFLE-BOARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

A shuffle-board match for the championship of New-York and Brooklyn was played on Tuesday evening, at Lynch's billiard-rooms in Eighth avenue, between Mr. Fallon, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Baxter, of this City. The amount of the stakes played for was $50, ($25 a side,) and the contest proved to be a very exciting one, commencing about 8 o'clock P. M., and continuing until after midnight. Both players made scores which were nearly even, but the game finally resulted in a victory for Fallon, who finished nine points ahead, the score at the end standing 150 for Fallon to 141 for Baxter. As it requires two games to settle the question of the championship and winner of the money, the same gentlemen will play their second and final game at James Annett's rooms, No. 386 Atlantic avenue, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst.

THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT MUSTERED OUT.

In accordance with orders from Brigade Head-quarters, the Ninety-sixth Regiment was formally disbanded last evening. Line was formed at 8 o'clock, and Col. Andrew Staut delivered his farewell address, thanking the members of his command for their uniform attention to duties, and expressing his regret that the necessities of the service should require such extreme measures. At the conclusion of his remarks the drum corps presented him a portrait of their organization. Lieut. Col. W. H. King, Inspector of the Second Brigade, then mustered out the troops. About two hundred answered to their names. Adjt. Max Ebler and about fifty members of the regiment formed a company and marched to the Fifth Regiment Armory, where they will be assigned to Company G.

A MISSING WOMAN.

John Wehnoutta, a Bohemian, residing in Harlem, reported to Capt. Copeland, at the Central Office, yesterday, that his wife Mary, aged forty-nine, had been missing since the 4th inst. The woman was down town during the day, and in the evening she took a Second avenue car for home. It was what is known as a "short" car, and the woman left it at Sixty-third Street Depot to be transferred to a Harlem car. She became confused and lost her way, and was found wandering about by an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct, who took her to the Station-house in East Fifty-ninth street. She remained there all night, and the next morning left to go home. Since that time she has not been seen, nor has any trace of her whereabouts been obtained. A general order was sent out to the Police force yesterday to make diligent search for the missing woman.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

R. M. Field, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge Charles Daniels, of Buffalo, is at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Senator Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, is at the Grand Hotel.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman House.

Director General A. T. Goshorn, of the Centennial Commission, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, and D. L. Harris, President of the Connecticut River Railway Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. James L. Donaldson, of Washington, Hon. Charles Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, and Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINEERS.

PORTLAND, Jan 11.—The Thomaston *Dispatch* says the Jefferson Borden mutineers have received a cable telegram, dated Jan. 10, 1876, as follows:

To George Miller and William Smith, mutineers of Jefferson Borden, Maine State Prison:

Get a reprieve and I can save you.

(Signed,) BENJAMIN P. HOWES,
late of Jefferson Borden.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gov. Tilden and Mrs. John C. Fremont will open the Infant Asylum Ball.

Mr. Osborn has sent two dollars to THE TIMES office for the Children's Aid Society.

Among the imports on Tuesday the very large amount of 60,000 bags of coffee was received.

The citizens of the west side have opened a relief office named the West Side Relief Association.

The steam-ship Algeria which sailed yesterday for Queenstown and Liverpool, took out 53,869 letters and 69 bags of papers.

Prof. J. W. S. Arnold, will lecture on "The Microscope," (with illustration,) Friday evening, at Association Hall, for the Young Men's Christian Association.

There will be a lecture delivered this evening at St. Augustine's Chapel, in the Bowery, by Rev. Mytton Maury, entitled "Egypt 3,000 Years Ago." Admission free by ticket, to be had at the chapel.

Owen Duffy, aged thirty, of No. 564 Eleventh avenue, a brakeman in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad, was caught between two freight cars at Thirty-third street and Eleventh avenue, yesterday, and received serious injuries.

The German Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District have elected the following-named gentlemen delegates to the Central Committee: F. W. Demboener, Moritz Ballin, Alois Becker, Henry Richard, and A. A. Scheidler.

The Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association will meet this evening at the Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third street. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Randolph, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Walter Brooks, of Richmond, Va.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the Northern Dispensary will be held to-morrow evening in the building, on Waverley place and Christopher street, when the annual report will be received and Trustees for the ensuing year elected.

William McDonough was fined $25 in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, for beating a horse. Henry Fitzpatrick was find $5 for beating his poor wife. Mr. Bergh prosecuted the horse-beater, but nobody prosecuted the woman-beater.

The body of Michael McCaffrey, aged forty, of No. 49 Willett street, who had been missing from his home for seven weeks past, was found yesterday floating in the water at Pier No. 61, East River. Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

James Wehl, the keeper of a so-called Mercantile Employment Agency at No. 234 Broadway, was fined $50 yesterday by Marshal Kelly, of the Mayor's office, for not taking out a license for the transaction of his business, as required by an ordinance of the Common Council.

In regard to the judgment on failure to answer for $7,449 52 filed against Mayor William H. Wickham, on Tuesday, at the suit of Samuel Q. Brown, the Controller said yesterday that no transcript of it had been filed as yet in his office as a lien on the salary of Mr. Wickham.

The ladies' reception of the New-England Society will be held this year at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, and every effort is being put forth by those in charge of the entertainment to make it one of the most successful and brilliant affairs of the season.

The male and female patients of Bellevue Hospital last evening enjoyed a complimentary entertainment tendered them by Mr. Harry Leslie, the prestidigitateur. An interesting programme, consisting of recitation, caricature acting, and conjuring, was provided for the amusement of the spectators.

William Cullen Bryant visited the Post Office yesterday, calling upon Postmaster James, who conducted him through the different departments. The working of each was explained by the Postmaster, and Mr. Bryant expressed himself surprised and pleased with the admirable arrangements of this portion of the postal service.

The remains of the late Edward Eddy, the tragedian, who died at Kingston, Jamaica, on Dec. 16 last, arrived at this port on Tuesday on board the steamer Henry Chauncey. The body was removed from the vessel yesterday morning under the direction of Mr. Eddy's sons, Clinton and Edward, who are to superintend the preparations for the funeral.

Capt. Sanders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, made a descent yesterday morning on a room in the building No. 4 Albany street, which he had been informed was used for a "banco" game. The place was abandoned, but all the necessary materials for a successful game were found on a table in the room. These articles were seized and placed in the hands of the Property Clerk to await a claimant.

The case of Marshal John Duggin, who was charged by Charles White, of No. 421 West Thirty-fifth street, with making an excessive levy upon the property of his wife to satisfy a judgment against him for $50, was tried before Mr. Lathrop, of the Mayor's Office, yesterday. After testimony had been taken Duggin offered to restore a portion of the property, and the proposition was accepted by the complainant. The charge was then dismissed.

Complaints against fifty-five delinquent members of the Police force were yesterday heard by President Smith and Commissioner Wheeler. Five of the accused officers were charged with having been intoxicated while on duty, namely: Patrolmen Archibald Martin, Twelfth Precinct; Charles Delanoy, and O. S. Powell, Fifth Precinct; Cornelius Smith, Thirty-first Precinct, and John Lynn, Twenty-first Precinct. The cases were referred to the board for decision.

Capt. Van Dusen, Detective Slavin, and Roundsman Kellaher, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a raid last night on the second floor of No. 140 Bleecker street, and arrested the proprietor, Washington Deane, (colored,) Big Parsons, the dealer, and twenty gamblers, white and black, who were locked up in the Mercer Street Station. The Police seized a faro table, lay-out and checks, a red and black set, and a sweat-board. The prisoners will be arraigned at the Washington Place Court to-day.

BROOKLYN.

Isaac Mayers, of No. 104 McKibben street, was yesterday fined $50 by Justice Walsh for exposing bad meat for sale at his place, No. 104 McKibben street.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway will deliver his lecture on "Demonology" to-morrow evening, at Dr. Chadwick's Second Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress streets.

A thief climbed up the porch of the residence of Mr. Haskell, No. 74 Monroe street, last evening, and entered a room through the second-story window, from which he stole jewelry valued at $175.

A young girl named Alice Malloy, who had a finger torn from her hand on the 14th of last month at Waterbury's cordage factory, in the Eastern District, died Tuesday evening, at St. Catharine's Hospital, of lockjaw.

A number of citizens residing in the vicinity of Mr. John Johnson's residence, who was shot in the street a few mornings ago, held an informal meeting Tuesday night, and denounced the suicide theory of the Police.

The cigar store of M. Morris, at No. 13 Myrtle avenue, was yesterday seized by United States Marshal Harlow on a charge of defrauding the revenue by refilling old cigar boxes with cigars without cancelling the old revenue stamps.

William Campbell sued John Burke for malicious prosecution, claiming damages in the sum of $500. Burke keeps a fancy store, and accused Campbell of stealing two kegs, valued at forty cents. The case was tried in the City Court yesterday, before Chief Justice Neilson, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing damages at $150.

At the trial of complaints against Brooklyn policemen yesterday, Officer Murphy, of the Eighth Sub-precinct, was fined two days' pay for leaving his post and entering his boarding-house while on duty, and Officer Cleary of the First Precinct, was fined three days' pay for entering a hallway on Atlantic avenue while he should have been on patrol duty.

In accordance with the new arrangements whereby through freights for the West, via the Erie Railway, are to be shipped direct from Brooklyn, a float, bearing twelve cars, landed at the foot of North Fifth street, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning, loaded with shooks and staves. When they returned they took away a large quantity of freight, mostly sugar, for the West.

A flag was raised on the Capitoline and Union Lakes, yesterday, in token that the ice was again in condition for skating. The reception building on the border of the Prospect Park Lake has been completed, and as soon as the ice is sufficiently strong will be thrown open for the accommodation of the public. The large lake is to be exclusively devoted, during the Winter, to ice-boating, curling, and base-ball.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners held Tuesday evening, resolutions were adopted in favor of the improvement of Ocean Parkway, and directing the Executive Committee to prepare plans and specifications for the work. According to the financial statement presented, $30,937 32 were expended for maintenance and construction on the several parks of the City of Brooklyn during the month of December.

John Schaffer, of No. 143 Walton street, the German who resisted the health officers who were sent to remove his wife to the small-pox hospital, was before Justice Walsh yesterday for examination. The health officer said that his door was fastened with a padlock, and on bursting it open he found Mrs. Schaffer sick with small-pox in one room, while seven of her children were kept in an adjoining room. The prisoner was discharged on the ground that he did not know the nature of the act he was committing.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sheriff Camfield, of Essex County, still lies dangerously ill at his residence in Newark, and his recovery is yet a matter of doubt.

The wrestling match yesterday at Camden, N. J., between Robert Batley, of Camden, and James Ashley, of Pittston, Penn., was won by the former.

John Lamberg, an employe at Patchell's wood yard, Jersey City Heights, had four fingers of his right hand accidentally cut off yesterday by a circular saw.

The three-year old child of Christopher Strover, residing on Oak avenue, West New-York, fell out of the second story window yesterday and received fatal injuries.

James Smith, a resident of Greenville, attempted to board a Central Railroad train at Pamrapo, on Tuesday night, but missed his footing, and was thrown violently to the track, receiving very serious injuries. He was conveyed to his home in an insensible condition.

Coroner Crane, of Hoboken, was notified yesterday that Mrs. Augusta Thompson had died suddenly and under suspicious circumstances at her residence, No. 150 Clinton street, Hoboken. A medical examination disclosed the fact that death was the result of malpractice.

The frog difficulty at Hopewell has not ended, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having appealed from the decision of Chancellor Runyon that the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company had a right to lay the frog. The case is thus removed to the Court of Appeals, where the final decision will be rendered.

Adolph Nohl attempted to commit suicide Tuesday night at his residence, No. 272 Central avenue, Jersey City Heights, by swallowing a dose of Paris green. He has been out of work for some time, and, having a family depending upon him for support, grew despondent. He was formerly employed as a book-keeper in New-York.

Charles D. Faunce and Joseph D. Bartell were arrested in Jersey City Tuesday night on a charge of having stolen a horse and wagon from a livery-stable keeper in Philadelphia named Wilson. The horse and wagon were found in Ashley's livery stable, where the prisoners had left them. They are held to await the action of the Philadelphia authorities.

William Bradley, aged twenty-two years, was committed for trial in the First District Police Court, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, for stealing four penny rolls from a baker's wagon. The prisoner said he was hungry, and seeing the wagon standing in Essex street was seized with an irresistible impulse to steal the rolls, and did so. He was in the act of eating one of them when an officer arrested him.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Kenneth G. White, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 20th inst. Mr. White has held this position for nineteen years, receiving his appointment from his father-in-law, the late Judge Samuel Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the time Circuit Judge of this circuit. The occasion for the resignation has not yet been made public. It has been accepted by Judge Alexander Johnson, the Circuit Judge, and John I. Davenport, United States Commissioner, has been appointed in his stead, the necessary order having already been signed. Among the prominent gentlemen who recommended the appointment of Mr. Davenport to the position were the following: Jackson S. Schultz, ex-Judge J. K. Porter, Judge George C. Barrett, Albon P. Man, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, George Opdyke, Elliot C. Cowdin, Judge Henry E. Howland, Judge E. L. Fancher, Messrs. Starr & Ruggles, Luther R. Marsh, William Orton, Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, ex-Mayor S. B. H. Vance, Recorder John K. Hackett, Hon. E. C. Benedict, ex-District Attorney Samuel G. Courtney, Thomas C. Acton, Grosvenor P. Lowery, John D. Lawson, Hamilton Fish, Jr., William Gowd, T. D. Tappan, Commodore Jacob Voorhies, Jr.; Sinclair Tousey, John H. Hall, O. P. C. Billings, Hon. George H. Andrews, Ellwood E. Thorne, Clarence A. Seward, Joseph Seligman, Hon. Thurlow Weed, Le Grand B. Cannon, Augustus L. Brown, Chauncey M. Depew, Elliot F. Shephard, John D. Townsend, Charles A. Peabody, ex-Judge S. B. Garvin, John E. Develin, Charles E. Whitehead, Judge C. J. Folger, Thomas Nelson, Messrs. Abbot & Fuller, Salem H. Wales, Thomas Hillhouse, Charles Watrous, Elihu Root, District Attorney B. K. Phelps, J. H. Choate, Francis C. Barlow.

BROOKLYN GAS COMPANIES ALARMED.

The excitement which has for some time past prevailed in Brooklyn among the consumers of gas, and the hundreds of metres which have been returned to the companies within the past few weeks, have had a slight effect upon them, and a small reduction in the future price of gas is the result. A meeting of the representatives of the various gas companies was held at the office of the Brooklyn Gas Company, in Remsen street, yesterday morning, at which it was resolved to reduce the price of gas from $3 to $2 75, the reduction to begin on the 1st of February. The meeting was attended by Mr. Arthur W. Benson, President of the Brooklyn Company; Mr. Ludlam, President of the People's Company; Mr. John Williams and Mr. Stoddart, President and Secretary respectively of the Metropolitan Company; Mr. Morgan, President of the Nassau Company, and Mr. Thomas and Mr. Blodget, President and Secretary of the Williamsburg Company. Mr. William P. Libby, of the Citizens' Gas-light Company, presided. The substitution of oil for gas has been very extensive in both the Western and Eastern Districts, and the general expression of sentiment among the people is that it will require a still further reduction to regain the customers the companies have lost, or even retain what they already have. During the past year the companies have declared dividends as follows: Brooklyn, twenty per cent.; Citizens', ten per cent.; Williamsburg, ten per cent.; Nassau, eight per cent.; People's, seven per cent.; Metropolitan, seven per cent.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The usual semi-annual examination of candidates for positions as apprentices in the Brooklyn Navy-yard is now in progress, and, as usual, the supply far exceeds the demand. The total number allowed in the yard, in all departments, is thirty-five. The requisite qualifications are good health and physique, good moral character, familiarity with reading, writing, and arithmetic, and fair general information. The age of applicants must be between fifteen and seventeen years. The wages for beginners is 21-100 as much as is paid first-class workmen. Preference is given to sons of master workmen and others who have served the department faithfully. There are only two vacancies now, but there will be one more toward the latter end of March. The shaft of the new steam frigate Trenton has been received at the yard, and a few workmen are preparing for it, and the propeller to be placed in position. There are some twenty thousand bolts in the ship to be riveted, and that work will be begun at once. The vessel is still in the dry dock, and will remain there until she is ready to be transferred to Roach's yard in this City, to receive her engines and boilers, which will probably be about a month hence.

THE SECURITY SAVINGS BANK TRUSTEES.

The old and new Trustees of the Security Savings Bank held a meeting last evening in the bank building on Third avenue and Thirty-fourth street for the purpose of electing officers previous to a resumption of business. Mr. Daniel D. T. Marshall, the President, who was present, withdrew his resignation at the urgent request of those present, and was re-elected. Mr. W. T. Blaine, Sr., and Mr. Samuel D. Bussell were elected First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively. Other business was also transacted, including a hopeful discussion of the prospects of the bank, the authorization of the sale of certain bonds and mortgages to pay those of the depositors who have given sixty days' notice, and the appointment of committees to confer with the depositors who have not signed the agreement to withdraw only twenty-five per cent. of their deposits. One-half of the total number have already acquiesced in this proposition, including a number of those who had served the sixty-days notification of withdrawal.

IMPORTANT TO SEA CAPTAINS.

United States Shipping Commissioner C. C. Duncan yesterday delivered his decision in the complaint of short allowance preferred against Capt. Thompson, of the ship Great Admiral. After enumerating the rations which the law apportions to each seaman, the Commissioner states that it was proved that the Captain had put the crew on half allowance of bread during eighty-six days of their voyage, that there had been no lime-juice or vinegar served during the entire voyage; that the beef and pork served out during ninety-five days were considerably below the lawful allowance, and that, although the allowance of flour served during eighty-three days was above the legal allowance, much more than the difference was consumed by the Captain and officers. He was therefore convinced that the crew must have suffered hunger during a large part of their voyage, through the culpable negligence of the Captain, and he awarded $75 each to several plaintiffs, in addition to their regular wages.

EDUCATIONAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Children's Educational Relief Association, organized for the purpose of preventing truancy or forced absence from school, by removing the chief cause of the evil in the one case and the misfortune in the other, have opened a dining-room at No. 304 East Broadway, for the purpose of feeding the children who are regular in their attendance at school, and also for the purpose of making provision for such of the children of the poorer classes as are prevented from taking advantage of the educational facilities of the public schools, by reason of their lack of means. The society has further made arrangements to have its Secretary notified by the Principals of schools whenever the latter discover any of their pupils unable to obtain sustenance at home. Messrs. Henry W. Baldwin, Hon. Stephen Pell, and F. A. Thompson are the managers of the society.

BASE-BALL PROSPECTS.

Base-ball will lose none of its popularity in this country with the coming of the Centennial year. New clubs are being formed in various parts of the country, both professional and amateur, and the struggle for the pennant this year bids fair to be a very exciting one. In view of this the leaders are already on the alert, and several new rules, or changes in the old rules, are proposed. One of the most important of those changes is in the rules governing the running of bases on foul balls. Heretofore a player who left one base to go to another, on what he supposed to be a fair ball, and afterward discovered the same to be a foul, was liable to be "put out" while returning to the base he had left. It is now proposed to alter this rule, and allow the player to return to that base unmolested. Another change proposed is one which will allow a base runner to run a base on a foul fly-catch, the same as he does on a fair fly-catch. But perhaps the most important change in the old rules is that which relates to the batsman and pitcher. It is generally conceded by players of note that the advantage possessed by the pitcher over the batsman has been very great and quite unfair. According to the old rules he is allowed to deliver nine wide balls (balls out of fair reach of the batsman) before he can be punished by inflicting the penalty of giving the batsman a base on called balls. The batsman, on the other hand, has been allowed to miss only two fair balls, he being declared "out" on missing the third ball. In other words, the batsman has to strike at every fair ball delivered to him, while the pitcher is allowed to deliver three unfair balls before even one "ball" can be called on him. A new rule is proposed which will require the batsman to strike only at the second, or every alternate fair ball, and not at every fair one, as he now has to do. The new rule will also require the pitcher to exercise more care in his position, and limit him to a delivery of only six unfair balls by calling a "ball" on every second unfair ball delivered by him. It is also proposed to change the color of the ball from white to red, like that used in cricket.

The Arlington Club, of this City, held a meeting at their head-quarters a few days ago and instituted measures for the formation of a new championship association in this vicinity. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the club ascertain the ideas of the amateur clubs of the Metropolis and vicinity as to the feasibility of the organization of a Metropolitan championship association from which should emanate a special code of rules governing local championship contests for an official emblem.

A resolution was also passed, tendering the rooms of the club for a meeting to be held this evening, the 13th inst., to consider the project of forming such an association. All amateur clubs interested in the work are invited to send one delegate each to this meeting.

The old "Gotham Club" is also to be reorganized, and a meeting for that purpose will be held at America Hall, No. 79 Bank street, next Monday evening.

NO REMEDY EXTANT

Equals DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for all cases of Sores, Piles, Burns, and Corns. It stops pain instantly and leaves no scar. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

AN IMPENDING FINANCIAL CRISIS.—National suicide caused by contraction. The only cure for financial distress—more greenbacks. For catarrh, WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR; Pain, PAIN PAINT.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—David Adler, W. Beatty, Mr. Butler, Rev. E. Cafferty, Capt. James Jackson Clark, Rev. Frederick Courtney, William H. Davies, S. D. C. Douglas, Mr. Engelman, Miss Fletcher, Mr. Fletcher, S. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Highwood, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Huntington and two children, Francis Huntsman, Watts Jones, J. R. Leeson, R. S. McCormick, L. J. A. Papineau, Edward Pomeroy, Mrs. George Pomeroy, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Josephine Pomeroy, Paul Joseph Rey, Dean Richmond, Mr. Braff, John O'Reilly.

In steam-ship South Carolina, for Charleston.—J. L. Morrisson, R. Wheeler, E. H. Smith, F. W. Bray, H. O. Neil, J. E. Noyes, R. L. Race, M. Kelly, L. Hughes, T. L. Fenn, James Jennings, B. Stephenson, D. C. Delmage, J. McDougall, James Jones, Miss J. Potts, Mrs. M. Woods, J. Buckwald, J. H. Kelly, H. Barkahesia, J. Halliday, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. M. Edmonds, M. O. Connell, Miss Parneke, Miss A. Berndt, George Condon, L. Cane.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. John Martin, Mrs. M. Smith, W. J. Ford, J. Magee, D. Allen, C. H. Spencer, C. H. Lee, T. M. Walton, B. J. Ashim, F. Bampton, D. H. Lynch, W. Somerville, Mary C. Morgan, E. Remell, M. Carega, F. Medina, J. G. Meigs and family, Edmund C. Steadman, E. Hurtado, W. Sawyer, J. Doig, L. Cotar, S. D. Hasen, J. Wilson, W. F. Kelly, William McQuade, Mr. Bowan, Mr. Welling, W. W. Hamilton, R. R. Foster, O. F. Nichols, F. Cisneros, J. P. Peres, W. H. McDowell, Prof. Ling Look and Yamadevn.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—George Angus, John Bowman, A. G. Dudley Ward, Francis Green, George H. Crowther, Ernest Simmons, J. W. King, Robert G. Caraw, Rinaldo Gallone, William Johnson, William Smith, and 18 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets.....4:56 | Moon rises..7:59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:22 | Gov. Island..10:11 | Hell Gate..11:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Barks Charles T. Russell, Hamilton, Caen, Fr., John Zittlosen; Texas, (Ger.,) Steffins, Bremen, Germany, Charles Luling & Co.; Olivari, (Ital.,) Mortola, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, Benham & Boyesen; Sirio, (Norw.,) Synderup, Liverpool, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; American Eagle, McMahon, Madeira and Maita, Squire Bros.

Brigs Etna, (Br.,) McKennon, Cork, Ireland, for orders, Perkins & Job (cld. Jan. 11;) L. Warren, Gray, Barbados, British West Indies, James E. Ward & Co.; Hiram Auld, Tibbetts, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Marianna 1st, (Port.,) Merces, Rio Grande do Sul, via Richmond, Va., Oelrichs & Co.

Schrs. Yankee Boy, Jones, Newbern, N. C., Joseph S. Cottrill & Co.; Nelly Potter, Cowara, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Rebecca and Harriett, Hawkins, New-Haven, Conn., E. H. Cramer; George A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem, Mass., C. F. Robbins; Annie L. Palmer, Lewis, Aux Cayes, Isaac B. Staples; R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dart, Campbell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. L. Burns, Crosby, South Amboy, N. J., Brett, Son & Co.

Sloop Illinois, Wilson, New-Haven, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship New-York, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Tybee, Holmes, Savannah Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Elenora, Johnson, Portland.

Bark Flash Light, (Br.,) Card, Three Sisters 8 ds., in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Purington, Port au Prince 11 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Panola, ——, Noank, in ballast to Lunt Bros.

Schr. A. E. Babcock, Lee, Fernandina 7 ds., with lumber to John J. Ross—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Paul & Thompson, Jarmen, Virginia.

Schr. Ceres, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Elias Ross, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence.

Schr. H. J. Fisk, Reynolds, Providence.

Schr. Lucy D., Gandy, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. G. C. Morris, Eddicott, Somerset.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, New-Haven.

Schr. Louisa, Smith, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Glenison, for London; Algeria, for Liverpool; Andes, for Port au Prince, &c.; South Carolina, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; ships City of Montreal and Cleopatra, for Liverpool; barks Fassan, for Hong Kong; Clara, for Cork for orders; Atlantic, for Barbados; brigs Etna, for Cork for orders; Pearl, for Port Spain; A. McLoon, for Matanzas; schr. Francis Y. Davis, for Porto Cabello.

FOREIGN PORTS.

PANAMA, Jan. 3.—The British bark Colombo, from Glasgow, laden with coal, arr. at this port on the morning of the 25th ult. In coming into port she struck on a rock with such effect that she sprang a leak, and in spite of the assistance from her Majesty's ship Albatross, she sank at her moorings off the Island of Flamenco. A survey has been held on ship and cargo.

Vessels in port, steam-ships Itata, (Chilian,) Honduras, (American,) Albatross, (H. B. M.)

CARDENAS, Jan. 9.—Arr. brigs Merriwa, Davis, Troon; Five Brothers, Thurlow, Stettin, via St. Thomas, and schr. Cyrus Hall, Hall, Portland.

HALIFAX, Jan. 12.—Arr. brigs Elsie, (Br.) Lodgerode, Mayagues and Arthur, (Br.,) Turks Island; Jan. 11, arr. brig Montrose, (Br.,) Flavin, St. Jago.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Arr. steamer Gussie, Stowe, Indianola; brig Alice Lea, Foster, Philadelphia; schrs. S. G. King, Sisa, Mobile; Nettie Chase, Norton, Portland.

MATANZAS, Jan. 9.—Arr. schrs. B. F. Lowell, Rice, Portland; Miranda, Mitchell, St. Thomas; and Susan P. Thurlow, do.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 12.—Arr. schrs. Hopewell, Portland; Lucy, New-York.

Jan. 11.—Cld. brig Ceres, (Br.,) Bermuda.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Sld. Platon, Maury, Captain Soms, Kronos, George S. Tarbell, Josephine, City of Boston, Egremont, Camilla, Biena Cordano, Brodrene, Hattie Goudey, George, C. M. Newius, Clara Louisa.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Aubius and Francesca.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Hagvester.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Egbert and Francoli.

BRISTOL, Eng., Jan. 12.—The steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, sld. for New-York to-day.

MOVILLE, Jan. 12.—The Anchor Line steam-ship California, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York Jan. 1, arr. at this port to-day on the way to Glasgow.

LARNE, Jan. 12.—The steam-ship State of Virginia, Capt. Moodie, from New-York Jan. 1, for Glasgow, arr. at 1 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Sld. steamer Illinois, for Philadelphia.